RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15TH, 1882

Number 14

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION. —22, Rua do Marquez'd'Aounte THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.— No. 135, A., Larangeiras.
EDWIN CORBETT,

AMERICAN CONSULATE CENERAL.—Nº 30 Rim do Visconde de Inhanna, THOMAS ADAMSON,

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. - Nº 30 Rua de S. José. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICE.—No. 5 Rua Fresca. D. P. WIGHT, U. S. N. Paymasi

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH -Rna do Evaristo da Veiga. Services at 11 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday.

FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Residence.—Ladeira do Sil, Larangeivas. Chaplain PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N"15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Pottuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., erery Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every Thursday.

METHODIST CHURCH.—English services temporarily at the residence of the master, No. 41, Rua Santa Chr.2 inot, at 11 a. m., Sundays. Weekly prayers at 7;30 p.m., Wednerdays.

J. J. RANSOM, Paster. J. L. KENNEDV, Ass't Paster.

Pastor's Rooms in the City.

No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd floor.

No. 48, Run do Ouvidor, and floor. Services at it as no. every Sunday.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. Depot at No. 71, Run Sets de Setambo, Rio de Janton. JOÁO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No 44, Trav. etsa dax Partilhas. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sinday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4;50, p.m.,

Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

RAIL WAYS.

BOM PERDO II.—Through Reybres: Upward, leaves Rio at 5a. m.; artiving at Barra function] at 7:44 a.m., Enter Rios (central line) 10:11 a.m., Barbacena 3:45 p.m., Porto Novo (branch from Fatte Rios) 12 m., Cachocira (S. Paulo Fatte) 11:24 a.m., Sin Paulo (Jer S. P. & Klo R.K.) 6 p.m. Derument d'. leaves Sio Paulo 6 a.m., Barbacena 8:28 a.m., Porto Novo 12:13 p.m.; artiving at Barra 4:13 and Ro 7:13 p.m. Connects with Volenciana line at Decengano Rio das Flores line at Comnection Unita Minera line at Servaria; Oeste de Minas (S. Joho d'El-Rey) line at Sliux Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rezende e Arous line at Suruby; and S. Paulo and Rio de Jauciro line at Cachocira. Lintite Letters: Upward, leaves Rio 7:13 a.m., artiving at Barra 10:26 a.m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07. Cachocira (S. Paulo branch) 5:28 p.m. Dominetarl, leaves Cachocira 6:48 a.m., Rio Novo 5:50 a.m. artiving at Barra 11:22 and 1:57 p.m., Rio 5:45 p.m. Slopa at all stations. Conneces with Snata Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Deldm. Mrtol Traits. Leave Rio 14: 10:10.m., 2:12 and 4:5 p.m., arrive, from Beltm 7:15 a.m., from Eatre Rios (leaving 6:07 a.m.) at 3:28 p.m.

Entre Risos (feaving 6.07 a.m.) at 322 p.m. Suburban Trimia.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6.30, 744, 840 and 10:22 a.m., and 1:00, 715, 330, 430, 559, 720, 850 and 1:00 p.m. all stopping at Casculura except the 10 p.m. train, which rust to Sapopenha. Returning, the trains leave Sapopenha at 325 and Cacadura at 320, 610, 740, 846-10, and 11,33 a.m., and 7:10, 320, 439, 539, 7, 8:39 and

Sac, 16, and 11,33 a.m., and sac, 360 approximation of the plate plan.

CANTAGALLOR R.—Leaves Ninherohy (Santa Anna) 270 a.m., arriving at Nowa Friburgo 1105 Cordeiro (1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 475 and Macuco 545 p.m. Return train leaves Macuco 636 Cordeiro 7,30 and Nova Friburgo 1110 a.m., arriving at Nitherohy 435 p.m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Saur Anna, connecting with trains.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.-Steamers leave Trapiche Mauft at 2 p m. week days and 11 a. m. Sundays and holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 530 p. m. week days, and 3 p m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petropolis at 6 a.m., the boat arriving at Rio at 5/30 a.m.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY,-Rua do Ouvi-dor, No. 48, 2nd floor. GEORGE BUCKERIDGE, Librarian

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL —Rua do Fasseio No. 48. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DE RAMIZ GALVÃO, Libertien BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE, -No. 37 Rua do General

MUSEU NACIONAL—Praça da Acelamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.

PINHEIRO & TROUT

SHIP-CHANDLERS & GROCERS 107, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO,

OHN MILLER & CO.

successors to

DULLEY, MILLER & BRUNTON.

Importers and Commission Merchants. Santos and São Paulo.

'ARSON'S HOTEL

the RUA DO CATTETE WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

TAMES E. WARD & Co.

General Shipping and Commission Merchants NEW YORK

GEORGE BUCKERIDGE

LIBRARIAN.

No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd Floor. Agent for

English Books, Periodicals and Newspapers

T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA

Agent for the "DOMESTIC" and

GROVER & BAKER

SERVING MACHINES

N. E.—Every article pertaining to Sewing Machines and their use constantly on hand.

LIDGERWOOD M'F'G. Co., (LIMITED).

Rua do Onvidor, No. 95.

Importers of Agricultural, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery Steam Engines, Hoisting Engines and Coffee Clenning Muchines a speculty.

> Agents in Brazil for the SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

$A^{{\scriptscriptstyle { ext{PARTMENTS}}}\,{\scriptscriptstyle { ext{TO}}}\,{\scriptscriptstyle { ext{LET}}}}$

Furnished or Unfurnished.

Good, airy rooms; a fine shower bath; a healthy location; and an unexceptionable neighborhood,

No. 34, Travessa Alice, Rua D. Luiza.

VICTORIA STORE

ALVES NOGUEIRA & DALZIEL Beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they have always on hand, at the lowest prices, a large and well-selected stock of

s, Preserved Provisions, Wines,

No. 46, Rua do Ouvidor.

VILLA MOREAU.

Opposite Tijuca tramway station, Andarahy Pequeno,

Established for the special accompdation of families. NACIONAL—Praça da Acciamação, cor. Ran da ligido.

LADISLÃO DE SOUZA MELLO E NETTO, Director. Jude adoutes a lorde de ligitiful y running water bath, be sides douches, shower baths, etc.

TELEPHONE CO.

OF BRAZIL

No. 89, Rua da Quitanda.

THE COMPANY

takes pleasure in notifying the subscribers to its Central Office system and the public generally that from May 1st its rates for subscriptions will be reduced as follows:

Commercial lines:

Per quarter, from 80\$000 to 60\$000

Residence lines: Per quarter, from...... 60\$000 10 40\$000

For lines of greater length than of two kilo-meters from the Central Offices at 89 Rua da Quidando, Largo do Machado and Andanhy, the rates will be 128500 per quarter, in addition of the rates above stated, for each kilometer or fractional part thereof.

Each subscriber receives gratis books of cou-pons which entitle him to free use of the public stations of the Company.

N. B.—Special attention is called to the exceedingly low rates at which these most valuable and convenient telephonic facilities are now offered.

F. W. JONES, General Superintendent.

May 18l, 1882.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors,

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of ser-vice, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates lake parts of different engines of same class perfectly inter-changeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc. All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers,

ARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY

Wilmington, Delaware.

PASSENGERS CARS

Of the finest finish, as well as every description of Car Work, furnished at short notice and at reasonable prices.

E AMES VACUUM BRAKE CO.

Watertown, New York.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILWAY TRAIN BRAKES.

The Eames Vacuum Brake is confidently offered as the most efficient, simple, durable and cheapest power brake in the market. It can be seen in operation upon over seventy roads-

The Times-Democrat. New Orleans, La.

The leading newspaper of the southern section of the United States.

The Times-Democrat, a recent consulidation of the New Orleans Times and Times a

A MERICAN BANK NOTE C!

OFFICE: 142, BROADWAY, NEW YORK ENGRAVES AND PRINTS

BALL NOTES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND COR-PORATIONS, BILLS OF EXCLIANGE, CERTIF-ICATES OF STOCK, POSTACE AND REV-ENUS STAMPS, POLICIES OF IN-SURANCE, AND ALL KINDS OF SECURITIES

In the most artistic style, and in a building proof against fire

A. G. GOODALL, President

JAS. MACDONOUGH, Vice Presi THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary and Manager GEO. II, STAYNER,

ACKSON & SHARP COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DEL

Manufacturers of all styles and qualities of Passenger, Mail and Freight Cars.

This establishment is one of the largest in the United States, and has furnished the cars for nearly all the narrow guage rathroads in the United States, and Chia. The cars of the São Paule and Kio de Janeiro railway, the Huana, the Mogyana, Michretyense and other narrow guage railways in Brazil are from these well-known works. CHAS. S. HOWLAND, JOB H. JACKSON,

WHITNEY & SONS,

President

CAR WHEEL WORKS.

Treasurer.

(Established 1847)

Callowhill street, sixteenth to seventeeth streets, Philadelphia, Penn.

Chilled cast iron wheels (steeled by the Hamilton process for railways, street cars, and mues. Axles of iron or steel. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers

$ar{W}$ illiam B. Deming,

133 Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro Office of the

Silver & Deming M'f'g. Co.

Manufacturers of Steam Force and Cistern Pumps, and all varieties of Hydraulic machinery. Also Mandioca Presses and other machines for agricultura purposes.

PRINCESS BAKING POWDER,

absolutely pure, Sold in tins at Rua 1º de Margo. No 8, 2nd floor.

ROGARIA AMERICANA

J. AYRES & Co.

No. 34, Rua de São Pedro. Importers and introducers of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceut-eal products, and American, English and French specialities of all the different makers.

OHN McCALL & CO'S.

Prepared Meats.

Paysandů Ox Tongues, Fresh and Smoked,

Potted Tongue, Ox Tails, Stewed Kidneys,

Spiced Beef,

Fresh Beef, etc.

Put up in small tins convenient for family use, and at very reasonable prices. These well-known preparations have never sailed to give the best satisfaction wherever tried.

Manufactory: Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

Manifactory .

Sole Agency in Rio de Janeiro:

No. 55, Rua General Camara.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th, of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUN, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the rapivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, tables of sock-quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Pearlian

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, Back numbers supplied at the office from April 1st, 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS: - 79, Rua Seie de Seiembio. CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS: -No. 112.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15TH, 1882

THE sessions of the General Assembly, although still much occupied with political discussions and private legislation, has now settled into its regular work. 'The various departmental appropriations of the budget are now under discussion in the Chamber, some of which have received many amendments already. As these bills are sure to undergo important changes before their final passage, should they pass at all this session, we shall not undertake to publish an abstract of them for the present. It may be noted in this connection that there is some talk of extending the last budget over to the coming year. The new patent law project has been made the subject of some discussion, and several important amendments have already been offered. In the Senate, there have been several spirited discussions in a political sense. The matter now exciting most altention is the attack on the former ministry in the naval supply bill, because of their cancellation of a contract with a French company for the construction of the The principal assailant is new ironclad. the minister who contracted for the latelamented Independencia, which cost so much money, and which was sold at a loss soon leaving the stocks. Besides this question the Senate is also discussing bills on joint-stock companies, on agricultural aids, and on patents.

THREE steamers arriving at this port within the past week or two have reported meeting a derelict vessel off the Brazilian coast and directly in the line of steamship travel between this port and the River Plate. The Kepler first saw the hulk on the 36th April, and gave notice of it immediately on arrival in port. On the 2nd instant the Colombe discovered the same derelict, and on the 5th the Plate fell in with it in lat. 31° 40′ S., long. 49° 30′ W. From the various positions of the derelict as reported by these steamers, it would seem to be floating in a south-westerly direction, directly in the general course between this port and the River Plate, and at the rate of about twenty miles a day. In view of this circumstance, the greatest care will be necessary on the part of all steamers running to and from the River Plate, to avoid a collision, and it will be a matter of little surprise if seme serious accident should occur. The large number of steamers constantly traversing this course and the great difficulty of detecting a hulk of this character on dark nights makes the danger one of imminent character. It is a

Certainly the government has vessels and men enough to render this indispensable service to commerce, and it is an aid which should have been offered promptly and voluntarily. Not one moment should have been lost when the news came of this danger to life and property, but a vessel should have been dispatched at once to destroy it. A navy which has no other service than that of rotting in port is of precious little use in any country. During times of peace no better use can be made of this arm of the public service than in rendering aid to the pursuits of civilians, upon whom its very existence depends, Aside from burning a little coal and consuming a little oil, it will cost no more to keep a war vessel on this humane service than to let it lie in port, with its machinery rusting and its crew dawdling on shore. It is to be hoped that this inexcusable neglect will continue no longer, and that the government will at once take measures to dispatch a vessel in search of this derelict. Should some steamer be lost through this neglect, the government will find it very hard to offer any excuse for the wanton waste of life and property which may ensue.

Now that the effort to "bear" the market in Botanical Garden tramway stock is pretty well spent, and the accumulation of private malice has been vented, it may not be amiss to review the general features of the case in a few brief words. In the first place, the Botanical Garden line has been kept in a perfect state of preservation, its service has been perfectly satisfactory, and it is beyond all question the most popular line in the city. It has contributed very largely to the growth of the suburbs which it serves, and it has always treated its patrons with the highest respect and consideration. We have yet to learn of the first complaint against the company on the part of the residents along its lines, and we have yet to see one single petition from the people for a competing service. As far as the people are concerned, there is and always has been the highest satisfaction-so much so that in the vintem riots of January, 1880, this company was the only one whose property was not destroyed. On the part of a few speculators, however, the case has been very different. They have been striving for years either to drive the American company out, or to secure a part of its traffic. The present attack is made by persons connected with those defeated schemes, and who are still interested in securing a part of the valuable traffic from the suburbs of Botafogo and Larangeiras. The arguments which were once urged upon the government against the old company have now become useless because the line is now owned here. No foreign company is to-day reaping a rich harvest in this enterprise. The efficient administration of the American company, and the substantial growth of the city along this line made their franchise very valuable, so much so that the American company sold its stock at about three and a half times its nominal value-ora nominal capital stock of 2,000,000\$ was sold at a market price of, say, 7,000,000\$. To the new shareholders, therefore, this last sum represented an actual capital investment, and it was their right to continue the stock at the false denomination of 200\$, or to transform it into new shares which should represent the investment more exactly. They could have issued the shares in any denomination they pleased, providing always that it was done in accordance with their charter. This they did, and the augmented share value of 700\$ was divided into new shares of 200\$ The government was determined matter of considerable surprise that the to have lines built to the military school, government has taken no interest whatever to the Copacabana beach, and through in this danger, and has ordered no war vessel certain streets, and had called for tenders.

wished to secure these concessions, and very justly believed that it could do it because it would be simply an extension of its lines at a much less cost than any new company could construct them for. To meet this prospective construction the new company took occasion to increase its capital stock to 10,000,000\$ at the same time that it transformed its old stock and reorganized. The transaction was effected openly, and after full consultation with the government and with eminent lawyers. And that is the simple outline of the whole story of a transaction, about which so much has been said. No one is obliged to bny the stock, and the new company is perfectly able to hold it. 'The tramway service will be continued as usual, the public will be satisfactorily served, dividends will be declared, and the new company will be known as a model enterprise. folly to believe that the projected Copacabana line can be built without an interest guarantee, and no one believes that the govcrnment will ever lend itself to so shameful a grant as that. Those who expect to buy Botanical Garden stock at 15\$ - as was ilone with the Navegação Brazileira company-will probably be deceived. The public will continue to have implicit confidence in this enterprise, notwithstanding all that has been said against it.

A question has recently arisen in the Senate, during the discussion of the annual naval supply bill on the roth instant, which promises to reflect little credit upon the government and its methods of transacting business. In the course of debate and in reply to a statement that the government had arbitrarily cancelled a contract with the Societé Nouvelle des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranée for the construction of an ironclad, the ex-prime minister, Senator Saraiva, stated that no such contract had ever been made. On the following day the representative of that society in this city published the contract in full, together with a letter from the then minister of marine stating that he had ordered the contract to be drawn up on the plans and specifications submitted by the society's representative and with the modifications accepted by him. This letter is dated 23rd February, 1881, and the contract is dated the following day. It contains the names of the comptroller of marine and the representative of the French company, both of which were officially recognized on the 2nd March following. The signatures were also verified by the French consul in this city on the 2nd March. by the Brazilian consul in Paris on the 4th April, and the signature of the latter was attested in the department of foreign affairs on the 2nd May by the Barão de Calm Frio. The published copy shows that a proportional stamp tax of 4,836\$ was paid besides the usual stamps attached to the attestations. As far as one can judge without an exact knowledge of all the facts and details of the transaction, the contract apnears to be complete and regular, and in the belief that it was so the representative of the French company has since appealed to the courts for damages for breach of contract. It is to be noted, also, that on the trih, before he knew of the publication of this contract, Senator Siraiva stated that the alleged contract was only a draft or minute which the minister had ordered to be drawn up for examination, and that when it was presented on the 28th March with a letter from the comptroller asking approval, the then ad interim minister, Deputy Pedro Luiz, replied on the 31st following that the government had resolved not to approve it and that the stamp tax which had been collected without authorization, should be refunded. On the same day the all interim minister of

of finance for the refunding of the stamp In all this transaction it is highly improbable that the government acted with deliberate bad faith, or that the prime minister knew just how far the negotiations were carried. There is no one man in Brazilian public life whose statement can be more implicitly believed than Senator Saraiva, and yet it is impossible to believe that this transaction has been carried on in perfect good taith, and with a due observance of the rights of private individuals. It is evident from the letter of Minister Lima Duarte and from the subsequent action of his comptroller that the contract was drafted in good faith. The stamp tax was paid, and the document was at once dispatched for the attainment of all the required certifications and signatures, all of which were secured in due form and good faith. In the meantime, however, the cabinet, changed its mind, possibly at the Emperor's wish, the minister of marine obtained a brief leave of absence, and acting minister refused to sign the contract and ordered the stamp tax to be refunded. It may be that the whole cabinet did not know just how far the minister of marine and his comptroller had carried the business, but this should not serve as an excuse for refusing all due reparation. The wish of the cabinet to secure competitive tenders from European constructors was perfectly right, but that should have been plainly stated to the representative of the French company. This purpose seems to have been an afterthought, and then instead of having an amicable understanding with this company, the government abruptly broke off the negotiation and practically cancelled the contract. In view of this case, and of others not widely dissimilar, it is full time that the government should either adopt some settled policy in its dealings with foreign contractors which shall accord better with their ideas of business negotiation and the value of contracts, or else it should formulate or promulgate its own rules in such matters for the guidance of strangers. The many cases of violated contracts, and the manner in which they are effected and defended, leads us to believe that the Brazilian idea of a written engagement or contract is widely different from that held in the leading nations of the world. Whether or not that difference in opinion and practice is just, is a matter for frank discussion, but in the meantime the government should explicitly declare to all parties with whom it intends to negotiate a contract, that it reserves the sovereign right to cancel any and all engagements at will, and without recourse for them either in law or equity, After that, there will be no reasonable cause for complaint, because contractors will then he dealing with open eyes.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

It is natural, therefore, that with the extinction of the glowing anticipations of immense profits by an easy transaction, and with the certainty, instead of profit, of a grave loss in the liquidation, all the parties to the aborted scheme should be filled with rage and yearning for revenge. It is, indeed, a matter of course that we should be already suffering he consequences of our intervention in favor of the general public, in threats and anonymous slauder, and in open diatribes from THE RIO NEWS, the stipendiary of the prime mover of the defeated exploration, whose share in the profit was to have been 350,000\$ and a fattened salary as president. Hence those ires! But who, in the satisfaction of having achieved a great victory, even over an ignoble foe, cares for the snarling of the yelping cur at its master's heel?—Anglo-Brazilion Times, May 9.

The above extract from a leader in the last issue of the Anglo-Brazilian Times appears to be a graceful allusion to our rectification of the statements published by that paper respecting the new Botanical Garden line, and to our vindication of the character of a gentleman who for a long out to cruise about in search of the derelict. The Botanical Carden company naturally marine addressed a request to the minister time past has been wantonly and persist-

ently traduced in its columns. As regards the assertion that the THE RIO NEWS is "the stipendiary" of any one, we need scarcely say that it is absolutely false, and that the author of the statement well knew that he was writing a falsehood when he penned We have neither intention nor desire to wage a war of words with the Anglo-Brazilian Times; we could not if we would, for we frankly confess that the flowers of rhetoric so lavishly scattered through its leaders are altogether beyond us. Moreover, we are unwilling to descend to the plane which that sheet occupies; and it can not rise to ours, even if it would. It is simply a difference in taste, training and principle, and were it not that there are many outside of Rio who are not equally well informed with those residing here as to just what the Anglo-Brazilian Times really is, how pure and unselfish the Opublic spirit" which actuates it, and just how much value is to be attatched to its statements and opinions, we should pass these literary amenities by without notice. As it is we have not hesitated to speak the simple truth about the facts to which we referred in our last issue, as we are in duty bound to do by the support accorded to us by this community not only in this but in all cases of similar character. And upon this principle we shall continue to act whatever the amount of foul abuse that may he heaped upon us for doing so.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

In our issue of the 5th instant we called attention a second time to the gross inaccuracies which characterize the commercial reports of our influential colleague, the Jornal do Commercio. It was not to be expected that the Jornal would offer us a resolution of thanks for the service, but we did expect to see a little more care used in the preparation of the statistics to which we called attention-at least for a time. In this, however, we have been greatly mistaken. To show his indifference not only to our just criticism, but also to the exact boundaries of mathematical calculations, the Jornal's commercial editor has continued on his erratic way without the slightest apparent consciousness of the injury he is doing the commercial public. It is not altogether a pleasant task, but in our own interest as well as in that of the public, we shall continue to call attention to the Jornal's errors and give the correct figures.

In its issue of the 5th instant the Jorna gives the coffee dispatches at this port for April as 265,785 bags, valued at 5,570,040\$-030, whereas the Globo of the 2nd instant -three days earlier-had given these dispatches correctly as 277, 169 bags, valued at 5.571,966040-the fornal being wrong to the extent of 11,384 bags. And in the detailed statement of the value of the shipments to various ports, the same wild absurdities to which we called attention, were continued, even to that of valuing the 1,250 bags sent to Port Elizabeth at 99, 227\$100, instead of 24, 525\$000.

It may be said, however, that on the above date the *fornal* had not seen our corrections, and had not had the opportunity for correcting these errors, nor for taking the precautions which we advised against further errors. 'This can not be said of the issue of the 8th, which gave the coffee dispatches for the week ending May 6th. 'The reports of the two dailies were as follows: valued at

Jornal de Commercio. 109,757 bags 2,050,126\$100 O Globo 111,848 " 2,134.059 840

2,091 ,, 83,933 740 As before the Globa's report is the correct one. If the Joinal's error for this one week may be taken as an average for the year, it represents an aggregate annual error of 4,364,554\$480-a sum certainly large enough to discredit even the merest tyro in importance in the calculations of mercantile 300,000.

statistics. In continuation of our practice of following these errors to their source, we find the detailed statement of the week's dispatches to be as follows, to which our corrections are appended :

	boys	twine	should be
Lishon	100	1,908\$000	correct
Oporto	100	1,908 000	correct
llavre	1,591	30,536 280	30,356\$280
Marseilles	6,549	124,858 840	124,954 920
Genoa	2,386	45,353 160	45,524 880
Gibralcar	4,000	76,320 000	correct
london	2,750	71,550 000	52,470 000
Southampton .	3.742	71,397 360	correct
Hamburg	16,203	309,133 060	309, 153 240
Antweip	155	2,957 400	correct
Mediterranean	30	572 41×1	correct
Purt Elizabeth	2,500	47,700 000	correct
Cape of G. H.	5,525	105,417 000	correct
Baltimore	6,420	122.483 600	122,493 600
New York	49,860	888,328 800	951,328 800
U.S. (other p.)	7.181	137,013 480	correct
Montreal	266	5.075 800	5,075 280
Buenos Ayres.	399	7,612 920	correct

In this statement the compiler seems to have managed his even "tens," "hundreds" and "thousands" famously, especially where the multiplier was 100; but in the other calculations where he had to multiply with some three or four figures he seems to have again resorted to sheer "guessing"—and very indifferent guessing at that. "The official valuation of a bag of coffee for the week was 195080, from which it will be seen that a value of 71,550\$ on the 2,750 bags dispatched to London is a very wild "guess" -being just to c80\$ wide of the mark. In the New York dispatches he was equally unfortunate, for the number of bags was 49,860, the value per bag 19\$585, and the "gness" 888,3285800, instead of a correct product of 951,3285800—or a handsome little variation of 63,000s. Then too, beside this unscientific "guessing" the Jornal's compiler seems to be blind as well, else he would have noted something wrong in these two entries

wither Static in action	me times.	
	bags	rabie
London	2,750	71,550\$000
Southampton	3.742	71,397\$360

If there is any reason why 3,742 bags of coffee should be worth 1528640 less than 2,750 bags, we should be informed of it, else we ranst believe that the Jornal's commercial editor is blind, or that he would have us believe that 992 bags at 195080 per bags is worth just 152\$40 less than nothing.

Besides the dispatches of coffee, these inexcusable errors are to be found in all the other statistical work of the Jornal. In the matter of coffee receipts, which is of prime importance to the trade, we find the same careless compilation. For the purpose of insuring correctness in our own reports, we are accustomed to compare them with those of the daily papers, and in this manner the Jornal's vagaries are brought constantly to notice. 'The following is a sample. For the first four days of the present month the receipts of coffee were given correctly by both the Jornal and Globo as follows :

D.P.H.R.R. Kilos 1,671,019 569,820 455,400 Then came the receipts for the 5th, which were also given correctly as follows:

D. P.H.R.R. Coastwise Kilos..... 385,980 2,520

A very simple process of addition was then necessary to obtain the total for the five days. Comparing our own results and those of the Globo, which are exactly the same, with those of the Jornal, we find

Total for 4 days, kilos 1,671,019 569,820 455,400 Receipts on 5th, ,, 385,980 2,520 28,620 Nisws and Glab. Fornal do Comm., , 1,639,941 564,180 359,220
Fornal's error , 417,058 8,160 121 800 Ornal's error ,, 417,058 8,160 12 Or a total error for one day of 550,018 kilos.

This makes an error in the receipts of one day of 9.167 bags-a matter of much

men. If the Jornal wishes to be considered an authority in commercial matters, it has no right whatever to publish such wretched work. It is simply a disgrace to the paper, and an imposition on the public. If, how ever, the Jornal's commercial cilitor has struck out in a new line of humor, we are perfectly willing to give bim all the credit he desires and will at once dub him as the funniest mathematician living. The question is: Which shall we choose?

NEW SOUTH W.H.ES.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber Commerce on the 15th February, the prime minister of New South Wales, Australia, Sir Henry Parkes, made the following address upon the character, resources and products of that country, as reported by the New York World:

There is still a great deal of confusion in the American mind about the Australian continents. I have local them confounded one with another, and have heard myself designated as a minister to Australia, forgetting that there are six distinct countries, each separate from the other in all its relations, in that part of the world known under the general head of Anstralia. We have on our own continent the whole colony of New South Wales, which embraces the first landing of the English people in that then inknown country, and it was for many years the settlement known all for many years the settlement known all over the world as Botany Bay. It was an old English settlement in Australia, which still exists within a few miles of the city of Sidney. Even when I first be came acquainted with Australia forty-two years ago the colony of New South Wales embraced th whole country which is now accapied by Victoria and Queensland.

and Queensland.
The population of this enormous territory at the time I arrived in Sidney was only 114,000 that is, the free colony of New South Wales in 1839 embraced a population of only 114,000. What is now the area of these colonies had in the last year a population of 1.068,341. In 1851 the southern part of New South Wales was created into the colony of Victoria, of which you have heard a great deal. A few years subsequently a large portion of the northern part of our territory was created into the colony of Queensland, and the population of now divided into the three colonies of ,068,341 is New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

New South Wales contains an area of 310,000 square miles, as large as France and Great Britain put together. Victoria contains 7,884 square miles. Oucensland contains 669,520 square miles, and is twice as large as New South Wales and four times as large as Victoria. Besides these three colonies there are several other colonies known as South Australia, and on the western side of the continent another known as Western Australia, and on the strait, opposite the shores of Victoria, there is one island known as Tosmania, formerly Van Dieman'a Land. The six colonies which constitute Australia have each a separate government and authority and separate institutions. Western Australia is inhabited by only 29,000 people, and until a few years ago was a penal settlement, but that is now entirely terminated. Western Australia is what we call a crown colony; in other words is governed by the imperial authorities in England, which send to it all its officers. With this exception all of the colonics are under parliamentary government.

New South Wales covers nine degrees of lati tude and has a coast line of 800 miles. Our greatest length is 900 miles and greatest breadth about 850 Thirty to fifty pules from the coast is a cham of rather formidable mountains known as the Blue Mountains, from which fourteen rivers flow to the sea. Some of these rivers are navigable for a considerable distance and all are navigable for a distance of fifty or one hundred miles On the northern river lands every kind of tropical product can be raised. The cultivation of sugar-cane has sprung up within a few years, and is now carried on to advantage, with large investments of capital not only in Queensland but on the northern rivers of New South Wales. In other portions of our territory we have some of the finest wheat lands that can be found anywhere, though they are limited in extent and confined to particular localties. Ther we have unrivalled pasture lands.

One gentleman, an acquaintance of my own, is the owner of 300,000 head of horned cattle and not less than 1,250,000 sheep. I believe that he is the largest owner of horned cattle on the face of The total number of sheep owned by the earth. New South Wales is little short of 40,000,000. In the last year there were exported, according to the the tast year there were exporten, according to the published statistics, 154,875,832 pounds of wool of the value of £8,040,623 sterling. The production of wool throughout the wolld in 1880 was 1,767,000,000 pounds. Besides sheep the stock-owners in New South Wales possessed at the end of 1880 2,580,040 head of horned cattle, and of this number, as I have just stated, one person possessed more than 200 000.

To illustrate the rapid growth of this one colony, the revenue for the last year down to the 31st of December closely approached £6,500,000. During the last year there was an expenditure of £5,157,113, leaving £1,190,633 surplus, or money that we did not know what to do with, which, I think-I speak under correction-is a larger surplus than any other country in the world, according to

population.

All of the colonies have gone largely into the construction of railways. They are all constructed by the governments and carried on hy the gov for in our country no private person cinments, would be allowed to construct a railway. In New South Wales we had according to the last sta tistics \$49 miles open and 456 miles under construc tion, some portions of which have been opened since and all of which will be opened in a year or eighteen months, making altogether 1,305 miles of railway, which with a small population and over a very difficult country—for our lines run across the mountains—is not discreditable to our energies. The most formidable of all as to distance is between ourne, the capital of Victoria, and Sidney, a nee little short of 700 miles. We now have a distance little short of 700 miles. We now have a railway to the border, four miles of which is over a river, and direct communication between the cities of Sidney, with its 220,000 inhabitants, and Melbourne, with its 260,000 unhabitants. Of the rail ways constructed with conditions of great comm cial success, this between Sidney and Melbourne is the only one. All the other railways more or less, go from some large city, as from Sidney for example, into the country. Therefore, though there is a great nut-flow from the metropolis, there cannot be any great inflow from the other end, and the railway system is not profitable.

The total volume of the exports and imports of New South Wales in 1880 was £29,475,213, or at the rate of £40 18s. Sil. per head of the whole poulation. It is no part of my duty, and certainly very uncongenial to my tastes, to even touch upon any question that would be open to controversy, but in speaking of New South Wates and it its general policy, I may say that the colony has never levied a duty for protection. We don't pretend to have a tariff on any scientific hasis, but we have never for a single moment attempted, nor do I think there has been a time when the parliament would have sented to legislation for the purposes of protection. Hence the ports of our country are open to the manufacturers of America in every instance. I think there is a duty of 6 pence a gallon on kerosene, but with this exception our ports are entirely open to all the world. Our neighbors in Victoria have formally established a system of protection for the sake of huilding up her manufactures, and some of the duties are very high. She has established a protective tariff which has certainly given offense to Influential parties in the mother country, and which I think is not at all in accord with the views of the imperial government. We who are separated from Victoria only by a narrow stream over which stones might be thrown, have never once imposed a duty for the purpose of protection. Practically we are a free-trade country. I n who feel an interest in I must allow the gentlemen in the subject to draw their own conclusions as to which of these colonies has pursued the wiser course. From one circumstance or another—I don't say it is because of free trade we certainly are the more prosperous and have made the greatest advance in population and wealth."

The statistics of the Queensland sugar industry the season 1880-1 have been given as follows -Extent of land under cane, 17,521 acres; area of cane crushed, 12,306 acres; sugar produced, 15,564 tons; average yield of sugar per acre, 1 ton 4 cwt. 1 quarter 5lbs.; molasses produced, 602,792 gallons. rum distilled, 201,111 gallons; sugar exported, 7,72 tions; rum exported, 68,792 gallons; 83 sugar mills and 9 distilleries. These figures show an increase of 3,326 acres in the area devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane, and a decrease in the yield of 3,150 tons of sugar, the falling off being attributable to the exceptional severity of the frosts, many acres of cane being entirely destroyed thereby

THE census statistics relating to the manufacture of agricultural implements show that in the United States there were, in 1880, 1,942 establishments engaged in their production. During the year there engaged in their production. re 49,180 persons employed, and the total value of all products was \$68,573,086. In commenting on these figures the *Industrial World*, of Chicago, remarks that they appear to establish two things: First, that there is a closer relation between the agricultural and manufacturing world than many think, and the more farmers rely upon machinery in their work the closer will that relation become; strong reasons are thus furnished for enlarging the field of the Agricultural Bureau. Second, that the field of the Agricultural Bureau. Second, that the introduction of machinery does not diminish the de-mand for labor. There is an industry which was scarcely known fifty years ago and which pays to a arge number of workmen employed an average of more than three hundred dollars a year.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Bibliothera Provincial of Pernambuco contains a collection of 2,339 rolumes.

The late minister of marine, Counselor Paula Sonza, was defeated by 11 votes in the 4th São Paulo district.

—Mail advices from Urngnayana, Rio Grande do Sul, of the 1st ult., state that the Rio Urngnay had fallen so much as to remier navigation from that place flown to Caseros and Santa Rosa very

—The provincial assembly of Espirito Santo has adopted a representation to the imperial government in which it is urged that the Brazilian coasting steamers should make Victoria one of their regular ports of call in their tri-monthly voyages.

—The municipal council of Rio Grande has decided to accept Sr. C. C. Rhefogantz's project for the founding of a beggars' asylum, and upon the conditions proposed. It is to be hoped that the effort will be more successful than that of Riu.

The Pernantuco pravintial assembly is discussing a project which authorizes the municipal conneil of Pernantuco to co-operate in supplying that city with fresh heef, the price of which must not exceed 480 reis per kilo. The hill expends 30,000\$ to aid this co-operation.

—On account of the emancipation fund 73 slaves have recently been liberated at Cachoeira, Isbiha, at a cost to the find of 37,566\$740, and to the sarrings funds of the slaves themselves of 2,100\$. This makes a total of 1,322 slaves breen in the province since the establishment of this finad.

—Counterfeit 20\$ notes of the "61 estampa, 93 serie," and also of the "62 estampa, 85 serie," have appeared in some interior localities. The false motes are printed on cotton paper, and lack the water marks of the originals. The designs are produced by a pluttographic process, which are easily defaced by cyanurct of putassium.

—The Artista of Rio Grande, of the 29th ult., notes with a sigh of reflect, "the packets Ain Grande from Montevideo and the Coronnes from the capital hare to-day finally crossed the bar. The first was anchored outside seven days, and the second four days, having on board a considerable number of immigrants." And yet the government feels little or no anxiety about the bar — much less even than about the coming transit of Venus:

—The difficulty between the city council of Campos and Mr. William Scally, the proprietor of the gas works of that city, has futally resulted in a stoppage of the gas supply by the latter, and in the smashing of the street lamps by the people, the people have returned to the use of kero-ene, while awaiting the acquisition of machinery and apparatus for lighting the city by electricity. The appreciation of Mr. Scally's "public spirit" seems to be at a low clib to Campos.

—On the 10th ult. two men, an Italian and Uruguayan, got into a but dispute at a wends at Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul. Finally the Italian drew a double-barreled pixtol and began to threaten his adversary. The Uruguayan, a young man, put his hand on the pistol in remonstrance, when it was accidentally discharged and his hand was so builty shattered that amputation became necessary. The police delegado then held an investigation and decided that it was nurely accidental.

—The March receipts of the Aracajū custom house. Sergipe, amounted to 85,682\$961. The receipts for the quarter, as compared with last year, were as follows:

	1882	1881
January	53,6911\$813	34,668\$413
February	44,671 293	27,750 694
March	85,682 961	69,990 343

184,045 167 132,409 652

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1879-80 were 210,223\$760, for 1880-81 424,853\$703, and for the half year ending December 31, 1881, 130,602\$815.

—We have received the fullowing item from a well-known gentleman of Rio Grantle, whose standing in that place entitles his statement to all credit:

— "Mr. Leon Bergman has been summarily dismissed by his government as vice-consul of Hulladis and Rio Grande do Sul. The notice of bis ilismissal was transmitted in him by the English consul, Alexander Gollan, Esp., who was requested by the Dutch government to take immediate possession of the archives of said consutate, which he thil within twenty-four hours after the official papers reached him. The action of the Dutch government has given great satisfaction to the commercial community at Rio Grande who have often complained of certain acts of Mr. Bergman, especially in regard to the excessive costs of general average cases of Dutch vessels; also the insurance companies have often expressed their disantisfaction for corresponding charges. Mr. Bergman is still acting as vice-consul for Belgium."

—The Santa Leopoldina colony of Espirito Santo has been emancipated from colonial government.

-The sugar crop this year in the province of Rio Granule ilo Nante is reported to be better than last year.

—The provincial assembly of Rio Grande do Sul has adopted a project for the construction of stone quays at Pelotas.

—The cuasting packet Rio de Juneiro crossed the Rio Grande bar on the 10th inst., after a delay of a little over two lays

Rio Granue for a little over two days.

—Complaints of careless and criminal postal administration are roming in from all parts of the country.

—The Munitor Campista announces that the lighting of that city by electricity will be realized in about two months.

—The number of centraarians now turning up throughout the provinces is something marvelluns. There seems to be a serious epidemic of them.

—The Diario da Manhan ol Sio Paulo says that fraud was employed to defeat the ministerial candidate in the recent election in the 4th district of that moving.

—The city of Rio Grande has asked the provincial assembly of Rio-Grande do-Sul for an authorization to horror 20,000\$ at \S^0_{pl} for continuing its street pavement to the railway station.

—A landslide at the fort on the Marro de São Paulo, Bahia, on the 29th off, huried about 16 meters of the walls, causing great damage. Steps were at more taken to repair the miny.

were at mice taken to repair the injury.

—The April receipts of the Sai Paulo postaffecter of 5,3098 to for the enty and 25,2628 to for the whole province, against 5,419\$510 and 25,612\$170 respectively for the same month of Lst year.

—The Trasourous, of Vassouras, says that thus far p4 stares have been freed in that numicipality through the consulpation fund, at a total cest of 95,65%. Of these 54 were freed at the first distribution, and 40 at the second.

—An octogenarian, named Francisco, was um querol by his trife and sundindraw at Burn Sincesco, Sto Paulo, on the 2nh int. The hody was afterwards thrown into the Rio Paranapanema nith a stone field to the neck. The marderers hate been arrested.

—The April receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuen trere as follows:

1882 1887 Sugar... 18,302 hags 11,594 hags Cotton... 122,639 sacks 181,187 sacks

—The futz do feitos do fasondo of Paraná reports to the president of that province that the revenue collections are in great confusion, and that the amounts one will now exceed 70,000\$. The president has given orders to have the matter investigated.

—The total delto of the province of Rio de Janeiro at the close of 1881 mas 15,033,6708, of which \$1.28,0008 is funded, 6,934,708 is indebteduess to the Barán de Nora Friburgo for the purchase of the Carlagallo milway, 100,000 is alto to the Banco do Hatail, and 32,8508 to various private parties.

—According to the Campos gas contract, the gas works incm a fine of 2\$200 per night for every lamp not lighted, which annums to a total of 330\$ for the whole vity. As the city cannel proposes to collect this in gold, it amounts to a very comfortable hitle fine.

—The April receipts of the Pernambuco customdepartments were as follows:

 .t/pril, 1882
 1887

 Custom house,
 851,1005787
 938,327\$032

 Recchedoria
 78,482\$185
 82,455\$55

 Cunsuladh
 172,914\$351
 238,207\$403

—Under the last distribution of the emaneipation fund, 23 slaves have been liberated at Maged and 8 at Macach. This makes a total of 1.794 in the province of Rbo de Jameiro since the passage of the law of R571. The total expense to the fund for these liberations has been 1.746,969\$116, to which the slaves have added 23.384\$057 from their own private savings.

—The president of the province of Pernambuco signed a contract on the 27th ult, with Sur. Francisco Gonçalves Netto and three others for the incorporation of a joint-stock company with a capital of 500,000\$ for the purpose of supplying the city of Pernambuco with fresh meat. The province concedes a guarantee of 7 per cent, per annum upon this capital.

—It is reported from the province of Pernambuco that the sugar cane disease which has afflicted that province during the past four years, is steadily increasing, instead of iliminishing. The planters state that the new plants received through the government have resulted well, but the industry at large derives little benefit from it because of the limited supply. They want more help.

--The March receipts of the Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, custom house amounted to 21,855\$453, and of the 3 per cent, additional tax 3,1315179.

-A subscription opened in Pernambuco for the families of the officers and crew lost on the Royal Mail packet *Phinto*, amounted to 2,535\$ on the 4th instant.

—The goods ahandoned by the master of the American bark T. Teffic Southard, wrecked on the coast of Rio Grande do Norte, were sold at auction at Maracajan on the 22nd nll.

—A telephone line bettreen the city of Vassonias and its station on the Dom Pedro II railway was formally inaugurated on the 7th inst. The line was constructed by the Telephone Company of Brazil.

—The last relutorio of the Alagóas provincial treasury, presented to the assembly on the 16th ult., reports a defirit of 23,000\$\%, which it is feared will be increased to 200,000\$\% when the accounts are all in.

—After an interrul of three years there will be a meeting of the provincial assembly of Rin Grande do Norte some time this mouth. This is one of the most remarkable instances of oratorical self-plenial on record.

—There was rousiderable excitment at Casa Branca, proxince of San Panlo, during the first days of the month, because of difficulties hetween the municipall urige, the police delegado, and the pengle. The chief of police of the province left San Paulo for the scene of disturbance on the 7th.

—In the case of the San Paulo gas company, which appealed from the decision of the sub-treasury authorities in the matter of taxing their dividends, the minister of finance has affirmed the previous decision and states that foreign companies are subject to Bazilian imports. This means double taxation on some combinies.

—On the 30th ult. Judgment was pronounced upon Bonifacio Borges, at Cunha, São Paulo, fo the murder of his bruther on the 23th June, 1802. The sentence was 12 years of hard labor, from which an appeal was taken. If Borges can only put off the penalty just a bitle longer, he will probably escape it altogether.

—A committee from the rehestra of the S. Joan theatte, Bahia, called upon the president of the province on the 2nd inst, and asked that the pidice band should not continue to farnish music gratuitously in that theatre, to the prejudice of those whin carned their bring from this employment. The president, Crumselor Pedro Laiz, asked the committee to make their representation in writing. The public should seek to know at the same time how it is that the services of a lead which is suppuried at public expusse, are gratuitously given in a private enterprise.

—The "Clah Macarroni" of Campus denics that is had anything to lo with the disturbance of the 5th inst. which was provoked by the street distribution of lanterns with little tallow candles. The "directory" of that club assures the public that when it feels mixed to any such proceeding "it assumes the respinsibility of its act, and knows how preserve such an attitude that it has little or no fear of any aggression." The "directory" also reminds the public that "the Macarronis have fought, but have never run!"—from which it is to be inferred that they are accustiment to die with their faces to the enemy. There's heroism in that which even a little tallow candle can not overcome!

-An extraordinary session of the manicipal council of Campos was held on the 6th instant to take into consideration the sudden stoppage of the gas supply on the evening of the 4th by the representative of William Scally, the proprietor of the gre-works. A proposal was presented by Dr. Alva-renga Pinto, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that this proceeding of Mr. Scully was a riulation of the contract existing between him and the city, and that it was not only a disrespect but an insult to both the council and the whole population. It was therefore resolved: 1.st, that the council considers the contract with William Scally as rescinded; 2nd, that the council pay William Scully, in preference to all other payments, what is due him for the supply of gas up to the evening when suspended; 3rd, that there be discounted from this payment all lines incurred by William Scully for the violation of his contract; 4th, that this discunit he made in the same kiml of money which the council has been obliged to pay—that is, in gold; 5th, that the council order William Scully or his representative, through their respective ficals, to remove all hamp-posts, scences and hamps within the period of five days, under penalty of having them removed by the council at his cost, which will be deducted from the navments due, 6th, that 5 Scally for the violation of his contract; 4th, that this be deflucted from the payments due; 6th that special commission he appointed to provide for the illumination of the city. "The "public spirit" of the Campos city council is positively refreshing. They really seem to be protecting the poor man fr heing "exploited."

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Telephone Company of Brazil opened a line on the Pirahyense railway on the 5th inst,

-The February receipts of the Eaturité railway were 51,864\$122, and the expenses 22,130\$377.

—The Bahia Central railway is now upened to Tapera, an extension of \$4\$ kilometers. This is one-third of the total extension—257 kilometers.

—A letter from Rin Grande do Norte of the 22nd ult, says that the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway is completed to within ten kilometers of its terminal point.

—The total March receipts of the Paulista railway of \$50 Paulo were 243,900\$070, and the expenditures 63,692\$750. This makes a total of 500,461\$035 in receipts, and 188,663\$900 in expenditures for the quarter, leaving a surplus of 401,7975135.

—The total receipts of the "Recife ao Limociro" railway, Pernambuco, during the month of March amounted to 26,025\(\frac{1}{2}\)470, and the expenditures to 22,356\(\frac{1}{2}\)80, earing a surplus of 3,668\(\frac{1}{2}\)90. The number of passengers carried was 3,142 upon whose fares a tax of 1,193\(\frac{1}{2}\) nas collected.

—A provincial deputy of Baltia, Sr. Mannel Goes, stated in the provincial assembly on the 3rd inst. that there had been expended 1,700,000\$ upon barely a league and a half of the Santo Amain railway. He asked the provincial government for information upon the management of that line.

—The construction of the "Bahia e Minas" railnay is being carried forward rapidly. The road had is now completed for a distance of 130 kilometers from Caravellas, and the rails have been laid over an extension of 70 kilometers. The contractors are comploying two locomotives in the transport of material.

—An in cinational railway exhibition is announced to be held in the Prater, Vienna, in 1884. It will be under the immediate patronage of the German minister of commerce, and will be similar to the one projected at Berlio, but alamdoned because the Genman government—declined to grant the necessary sile,

In response to the protest of Backhenser & Meyer against the decision of the department of agriculture not to accept any of the tendlers for the projected Copacobana trainway line, the minister of agriculture has mitified that finn that as their proposal was received on the gas of March when it had been thally adrentised that the time for receiving them would chose on the 30th, there is therefore no graund for their protest.

—According to the relation of the "Oeste de Minas" railway recently published, the receipts of that line during the last two months of 1881 were 165,55\$\$40, and the expenditures 127,210\$600, learning abalance of 33,366\$880. The total extension of the line from Silio (Dom Pedro H. R.R.) Os. 5, John d'El-Rey is 100 kilometers, and its total cust thus far is given in the report as 2,071,697\$505, with an estimated expenditure of 114,600\$ yet to make. The capital of the company as fixed in its statutes is 1,200,000\$.

From the New York Commercial Rudetin, March 9.

TREE LABOR AND SMALL FARMING.

Brazil presents the curious speciacle of a great agricultural country which supplies the rest of the world with coffee, bides, and a few other commodities, but is obliged at the same time to import a large proportion of the fined products which are consumed by its wwn people. The slave system and the great plantations are in a measure responsible for this. Next to the abolitim of slavery and the introduction of free labor—things which must come in the causes of time—the readiest remedy just now would the the encouragement of small farming throughout the empire. The subject is attracting the attention of thinking minds in the provinced assembly, and it was but the other by that a leading member of that body appealed to the good across of government and people alike by submitting a list of fond products which they had been compile to imput thring the year 1880, all of which could be produced at home through the employment of small farming. The list is as follows:

Rive, lags		Approx. value. 1,764,082\$
Lard, pkgs	101,434	1,217,568
lrish putatoes, pkgs	227.777	445-554
Onions, pkgs	105,676	634,056
Bran, bags	58,588	117,176
Beans, bags	29,343	234,744
Corn, hags	103.507	414,028
Batter, pkgs	36,567	4,408,040
		9,233,248\$

In order to have small farming, however, it is necessary to have a class of farmers outside and quite distinct from those of the great plantations. How are these to be obtained? We suspect it would be quite as difficult to transform a planta-

tion hand into a gardener, or a small farmer, as it was to effect a similar transformation in a was to effect a similar transformation in a sommer field hand on the cotten, rice and sugar plantations of the Carolinas, Mississippi and Louisiana when negro slavery in the United States was the rule. Free labor is indispensable to any successful system of small farming. It can never, from the nature of things, be brought about under a condition of invalmutary servitude. It foreign immigration is sug-gested, the answer is that free men cannot be, and never could be, induced to settle in a slave country. Our American experiences in that respect ought t Our American experience of the worth something to Bazilian statesinen and publicists who are embeavoring to deal with the problems which confront them, under such a conprohiems when common con-dution of society. Our farmer slave states, it is well known, were never able to trimpt the European inmigration to any considerable extent; but since emancipation many of those states, especially Texas, enoacipation many of those states, especially feeds. Temnessee, Kentucky and Missium, in that respect have accomplished wonders. The first is the small farmer is an impossibility along with the share, and until the Brazilians accept the policy of emancipation their industrial system will be expused. to the same disadrantages as regards laker which at present exist. There has been no lack of effort one way and another, to induce European immigra-tion, but it has not been attended with encouraging results. On the other hand, it is well known that the free countries of the La Plata in this respect have been remarkably successful. A rast accession of skilled and unskilled labor, not only from Gerof skilled and unskilled labor, not only from Ger-many, but from the Mediterranean countries, has been received by the Argentine Republic within the few years past, and this has already proved of vast benefit in all that region in developing not only agriculture, but a wide range of industries which has added immensely to their commercial importance. The ports of Brazil have been passed by for Buenos were and Monteorders and the human current we Ayres and Montevideo, and the human current we suspect will continue to follow the same track until a change of policy on the part of the government of the former country effects a change in the existing political, social and economic conditions.

REHIND THE SCENES.

In view of the present store of the weather and the minisual quantity of ozone in the almusphere, the following little extract from Bill Nye's Boomerang will be entinently appropriate. It was written to illustrate the peculiarides of a very considerable body of new spaper ciliors, whine disinterested virtue and spontaneous use of the English Language have made themall eminent and influential. The letter is a sample of what an untaroished independent editor might write to a soulless rad-way corporation.

Office of Freehon's Boule Horn, Wahoo, Neb., February 22, 1882.

To Hon, J.O. A. Gall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent J. I. M. C. R. O. W. Re. Chicago, Ill.:

go, III.:

I have addressed you at this moment for the purpose of ascertaining your mental convictions relative to an annual pass over your voluptuous line. It will occur to you instantly that, with the enormous power in my hands, something should be three at once to muzzle and substitute me. The Bught Horn stands upon the pinnacle of pure and untarnished independence. Her clarion notes are ever beaulahove the din of war and in favor of the pune, the dawn-trod-den, and the oppressed. Still it is my solemn duty to foster and encourage a few poor and deserving monopolies. I have already taken your road and, so speak, placed it upon its feet. Time and again I have closed my eyes to unpleasant facts relative to your line, hecause I did not wish to relative to your line, hecause 1 nm no. a. crush a young and growing industry. Last yon had a washout at Jim-town which was criminally inexcusable in its character, but I passed silently over the occurrence in order that you might redeem yourself. One of your coniluctors, an over-grown, hald-headed pelican from Laramie, a man of no literary ability and who could not write a poem to save his measly polluted which one with a poem of a sacre is measy pointers soul from perilition, once started the train out of Walnoo when I was within one-quarter of a mile of the depot and left me gazing thoughtfully down the depot into ter the gamp in sagnitude the track with a 150 pound hand trunk to carry lack home with me. Another time when my pass and pocket had expired at about the same moment and I underbook to travel on my voluptuous shape, a rol-headed conductor whose soul has never walked upon the sunlit hills of putent genius caught me by the bosom of my pants and furcibly ejected me from the train while it was in motion, and with such vigor and enthusiasm that I rolled down an embankment 100 feet with frightful rapidity and loss of life, A large bottle of tansy and sweet spirit hear my prayer, which I had concealed about by person keep off malaria and rattlesnakes, was htfully crushed and segregated. Besides this my feelings were hurt and outraged, frightfully and so was the portion of my pantaloons.

I hushed these matters up. I kept them out of the papers so far as possible in order that your

sonlies corporation might have a new lease of life. I now ask you whether in view of this you will or will not stand in the pathway of your company's success. Will you retuse me a pass and call down upon yourself the avalanche of my hurning wrath, or will you grant me an asmual, and open up such an era of prosperity for the J. L. M. C. R. O. W. railway as it never before knew? Do you want the airl and encouragement of the Bughe Hern and success, or do you want its opposition and a pamper's grave beneath the blue-eyed Johnny jump-ups in the valley? Should you cuclose the pass I would be very grateful to you for any little suggestions during the year as to what my fearless and outputen opinion should be relative to your company. Hoping to hear from you lavorably in the contiguous ultimately, I beg leave to wish you a very pleasant low scheme.

EPHRAIM BATES,

Mondiler of Public Sentiment.

LOCAL NOTES

—Thus far the deputies have subscribed 2,000\$ toward Julius Casae's aerial ship.

--The Chamber of Deputies has finally approved the supplementary credit for the over-due subpention to the American steamship line.

—A cable dispatch from Berlin on the 9th inst. announces that the German Reichstag has ratified the consular treaty between Germany and Brazil.

—We are indelited to the Club Guanabarense and the various other societies interested in the centenary celebrations of the Marquez de Dumbal, for their counterous attentions and invitations.

—The minister of marine, Counselor Bento Francisor de Paula, Souza, who was recently defeated in the 4th São Paulo district, resigned his portfolio on the 6th inst. The prime minister has filled the vacancy by the monination of Deputy Antonio Cameiro da Rocha, whose re-election will be assured by Senator Dantas.

—According to telegrams from Muntevidro in the 9th inst, the relations between the Spanish and Urugnayan governments over the torture and murder of Calablem bad nearly reached a state of open rupture. The Spanish minister had presented his altimatum, and was prepared to withdraw from the Urugnayan capital at any moment.

—The regatia an Barafago hay on the 18th hist, and the evening illumination promises to be the hest part thus far of the Pombal eelebration. There will be a very large number of people in attendance, notwibtstamling the lamented disclosures which our contemporary has given of the grasping policy of the Ibstanical Canden company.

—The semi-monthly bulletin of the brard of health gives the number of deaths in this city thiring the last half of April at 426, of which 8 were from yellow fever, and 78 from cunsumption. The number of still births was 25, and of violent deaths 7. The average rate was 28.4 a day, which is equivalent to an annual average of 33.9 per thus and.

—The city press has called attention to the failure of the city treasury to relicem some \$5,000\$ of city tambs, which should have been done on the first of April. Although the halance sheets of the municipal treasury show a large halance or hand, the money shoes not seem to be bothcoming. There may be something in this which makes the city conneil so auxious for a new loan.

—Carlos Augusto de Oliveira appeared before a jury on the 9th inst. charged with breaking into an office on the 29th of May, 1881, and stealing broks which he afterwards sold in Rua S José. He was taught red-handed. He explained that he had received the books from an old friend to sell, and after having sold them he was unjustly imprisoned. The jury—innocent sants!—believed the story and discharged bins.

—We are indefined to the directors of the Gabinete Portugue, the Leitura of this city for a copy of their Rodorio for the year 1881, which in matter and warkmanship is one of the finest reports which we have thus far seen. It is in every respect a model of gund taste and superior typography. It shows the society to the in an excellent condition, and with exceptionally flattering prospects for the future—a state of affairs which can not full to inspire general satisfaction.

—There seems to be a great variety of opinion over the grand Pombel centenary manifestation on the night of the 8th inst. The high price of almission prevented a full house, and then the insufferably long prosy oration of Deputy Ruy Barlosa soon drawe many speciators away. Every part in the programme scened in have been intended for an evening's entertainment, and the result was, as is usually the case with these amateur medleys, that the patient people were out into the we small hours.

—Deputy Martim Francisco, of São Paulo, has introduced a bill into the Chamber to elevate the Santos custom house to a first-class grade.

—The regata and erening illumination on Rotafogo hap, which was to have taken place on the 14th inst., has been postponed to Thursday, the 18th.

--The Emperor hestower the title of "consilhere" on the new minister of marine, 'Deputy Antanio Catheira da Rocha, by an imperial decree of the 6th inst.

—Both houses of the United States Congress have passed the bill abolishing the discriminating duty on coffee produced in countries east of the Cape of Good Hope.

—The important question in hashness circles to day is; who pays for the expenses of illuminating the Jardina Ja Acelaniacho in the evening of the 11th inst? The expenses were incured by some societies on the government's assurance that an admission fee could be charged, which permission was within wor at the last moment.

—The illumination of the Jarilim d'Acelamação on the evening of the 11th inst. was in nearly every respect a pleasing success. There was a lack of sufficient light in many parts of the garden, and the concentration of seats at the center where they were chedy used to stand upon, was a mistake; but upon the whole the arrangement of lights was tastefully made and contributed very largely to the attractions of the evening.

—We are indebted to Messes C. P. Mackie & Co. for a copy of a new publication entitled Libror for Instruction, which is Issued in Portuguese by the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. This little work is designed to give the general public, as well arilway men, a correct idea of the Westinghouse brake and its use. As such it is sure to be highly appreciated, and will form a valuable addition to the railway iterature of this country.

—The dreaments thus far publised in the Rio S. Pedro disappropriation case, including the decisions, statements and legal opinions, have been lately collected together and published in a small folio under the title of Agints do Rio de S. Pedro: Algumas Peops do Processo de Dempropriação. The hook contains the full legal history of the case and will be invaluable to those who would know the futricacies and processes of a case in which the government appears as an interested party.

—Owing to the contract between the municipal conneil and Names de Oliveira & Cu, which obliges the cattle merchants at Santa Cruz to have all their animals weighted by the latter, and branded, before having them slaughtered, there was only one animal killed on the 6th inst. The merchants very justly refused to submit to the shaueful exaction, and in face of a subden failure in the meat supply the council was obliged to submit. Names de Oliveira & Co, are now protesting against the killing of animals without their weighing fees.

—A telegram from Rio Grande on the 9th inst, annumeed that the coasting steamer Rhivde Tanciero had arrived off the bar on the day previous but could not cross because of low water. The steamer had signalled for a steam ting to come out after passengers and wails, which was not forthcoming because of the roughness of the sea on the har. It was thought that the steamer would proceed in her vorage to Montevides without further delay. And yet, nothing is done by the government toward affording relief for this wretched state of the Rio Grande har? One of the pilot officials of that port now says offerer is no chonnel; it is nt har?

"Through the interference of a foreign mercantile house of this city a quantity of labified wine, visith counterfeited beams on the barrels, was discovered and apprehended on the Trapiche Cleto on the 8th inst. The liquid was ready for shipment on the coasting steamer Bubin. After all the protection and praises which have been lavished upon this lusiness, under the designation of a "national industry," it seems wholly nut of place to subject it to a police scrause. Protection and encouragement has been repeatedly asked for this industry, and the factories are well known. Honest men of curse will be pleased at the seizure, but the authorities are nut improving their situation through it.

—By a decree of 6th inst, the government approves an act of the legislature for the settlement of bankrupt cases by comprunise. It provides that a majority of crediturs present is sufficient to make the comprunise valid providing they represent an aggregate of two thirds of the obligations; that creditors can be represented by proxies-specially authorized; that agents, representatives or overseers creditors can take part in the delilerations in behalf of their principals; that the compromise may include the abandomment of all or a part of the assets, subject to the law governing such cases; and that any creditor who shall compound his claims or make an arrangement specially advantageous to himself, shall forfeit his rights to the benefits of the airangement and the amount of his claim.

-We go to press for this issue on the 13th.

-The Sanlos postoffice is complaining of a lack of postage stamps. Can it be that the Mint is unable to meet the demand?

—The chief of police has ordered the dismissal of Schastiano de Campos Suzano for having assisted a gang of *capecirus* in a raid on the night of the roth inst.

—A burglar entered the Hotel Magini some time thiring the morning of the 10th inst. and robbed a till of 200\$. These burglaries are of nightly occurrence throughout the whole city.

—An assassination took place at Casendura on the evening of the 9th inst., Pedro Maria da Costa Fortinho being shot and instantly killed by Joaquim Rodrigues Alves, The assassin was captured soon after.

—An imperial decree of the 6th inst, extends the time one year for the completion of the central usine of Igarapé-mirim, Parà, for which the Empreza Assucareira of Parà holds a privilege and government guarantee.

—There seems to have been some trouble in Portngal over the Pombal festivities, the priests good smils!—feeling offended at the honors paid to an old enemy. It would seem that the church neither forgets, nor forgives.

—Among the police arrests on the 9th inst. was one named Manoel de Sonao Dantas, who is accused of assuit and battery. It is but strict justice to say that the eminent senator from Bahia is not the Dantas in question; the criminal helongs to another family.

—The receipts of the Pombal demonstration at the Campo Sant'Anna on the evening of the 11th instant were intended for the Lycen tle Artes e Officios. A question was riskel by some members of parliament, who have been quite content to see a private persun pay fire the preservation of the garden, and the admission fee was dropped. The receipts by subscription are not yet announced.

—A Senate commission composed of Senators Teixeira Junior and Carrão has reported in favor of lischanging the extreasurer of state totteries, Saturnino Ferreira da Veiga, from all responsibility in the little deficit of 270,000\$ in his accounts, for which he was arrested and his property scircl when Senator Silveira Martins was minister of finance. The commission also recommends the restoration of the property seized, and the discharge of the accused from his indebtedness to the state. To secure this, the extreasurer accuses his predecessor—his acus father—of the crone, and complains that money was stolen by his employees.

—Rear Admiral John C. Febiger, of the United States navy, was lately appointed the command of the South Atlantic squadron in the place of Rear-Admiral James II. Spotts, deceased. Admiral Spotts diel of apoplexy at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, on the 9th of March, and was buried there. His total sen service exceeded twenty-two years. Admiral Febiger has since asked to be relieved from the command of the South Atlantic squadron, and to be placed on the retired list on July 1st, to which the secretary of the navy has assented. Commodore Pierce Crosby, who has been promoted to the vacancy caused by the death of Atlantia Spotts, has been ordered to the South Atlantic commann.

.... The hudget for the department of empire, now in third leading in the Chamber, appropriates \$22,000\$ for the salaries of senators, 732,000\$ for the salaries of senators, 732,000\$ for the salaries of sleptics; 48,000\$ for the Council of State (an extra-official hody), 798,000\$ for the established church, 99,250\$ for the pliscopal semmaries, 198,050\$ for the Polytechnic School of this eity with an additional sum of 104,709\$500 for its business office and museums, 1,050,027\$ for primary and superior instruction in this city, 68, 800\$500 for the National Museum, 85,000\$ for the industrial schools of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernainhuco, 600,000\$ for public relief and sanitary measures, and 750,000\$ for the public buildings in this department, such as presidential and episcopal palaces, department buildings, seminaries, enthecirals, schooly, asylums, etc.

—We are indebted to the directors of the Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos, of São Paulo, for their sylutorio presentell to a general meeting of shareholders on the goth ult. The report states that the Cantareira reservoirs have not yet been completed, because of the continued rains in the mountains, but that they will be completed with the close of the current year. A provisional arrangement has been made, however, for the supply of water through the mains long since completed. The two Consolação reservoirs are now nearly completed, the street mains, with one small exception, have been laid, and the public fountains have been erected in the places designaled by the government. The drainage works are also in an advanced stage, and in the engineer's opinion will be completed with the current year. The March supply of water was 1.8.8.5 to liters.

-Letters lately received at Buenos Aires from —Letters lately received at Jaienos Arres from London state that a committee of the London Stock Exchange had had lhe loan law and decree of the Argentine government under consideration, and had decided that according to a fair and equitable interpretation of the law, the amortisation cumot be made by lots (sorteo) and it was proposed to forward a formal protest to the Argentine government.

THE imports of Rio coffee at New Orleans for the eight rionths since July 181, 1881, were 181,919 bags. The stock on hand July 1st was 19,358 bags. The sales during the eight months amounted to 163,799 bags, leaving 37.478 bags in stock March

THE EXHIBIT AT BUENOS AIRES.

THE EXHIBIT AT REEMOS AIRES.

The glowing reports which have been transmitted home from Buenos Aires, by cable and by mail, as to the success of the Brazilian exhibit would seem to leave no doubt as to the position won by Brazil in the continental exhibition. From the following extract from a private letter, published in the Flumineums, of Nichteroy, of the 7th inst., it will be seen that there is some diversity of opinion.

it will be seen that there is some diversity of opinion on this question. We reproduce the extract so that our readers may see the other side of the story, which is as follows:

"The other day there was a distribution of packages of Brazilian coffee and sugar to the visitors to our section; and now that I speak ot the section! will tell you something about it. Having gone through it several times, I was vexel to see that it is extremely crowded and the objects are piled on top of each other so that it is difficult to see many of them. For example, the car of the Carris Urbanos company that was in the Rio exposition, is so placed that it is overlooked and altracts in attention, being showed off in a corner. Besides this, tion, being showed off in a corner. Besides this, there is a conflict between the members of the committee so that we are far from playing the part that mittee so that we are tar from playing the part that the Rio journals relate in porse and verse. It may be said that the exposition is purely Argentine, though it is to be noted that there are many foreign objects. In fact the natural production of the comtry is splendld and its industrial and agricultural detry is splended and its industrial and agricultural development if not superior, is at least equal to that of Brazil. It is a shame for us, but there is no remetly but to confess the truth, put our pride aside and speak with impartiality: Brazil is very bodly represented: The arsenals of Rin have nothing in the exposition, and as for the few objects that came on the cervette Parandyla, up to to-day (April 25) the committee has not designed to give a favorable solution in the sense of sending on hoard for the original bids. The committee is only to abled solution in the sense of sending on hoard for the said objects. The committee is only Inaihled about its dinners and leaves us to play a ridiculous figure. If any thing has been done it is by the efforts of the distinguished commander of that vessel. A few days ago there was on board the Pairnahybia a dinner at which. Afforus Celso Junior, Eduardo Prado and others were present; the next day the presses of Buenos Ayres groaned and the insender eme out strong in articles. journals came out strong in articles

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of April 1882, by the Companhia Cantarcara e Esgatos.

Companhia Cantarcra e Esgalas.

Lat. 32 32 52 58 5.

Lat. 32 32 58 58 5.

Long. 46 79 46 7W. (Greenwich.)

Height of barometer 2,393 ft. above mean scalevel.

Do of rain gauge 3-23 45, ft. do do.

Mean pressure at y a m., 27 38 inches: at y pm. 27,29 inches.

Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 329 Fahr at mean scalevel of pm. 30 100 inches.

Mean temp. 30 100 inches; at y p.m. 30 100 inches.

Mean temp. 30 100 inches; at y p.m. 30 100 inches.

Mean temperature of Gress minimum therm. 52 10 Fahr

Lighter reading of max. of therm. in shade, 170 183 6° Fahr

Lowest reading of Gress minimum therm. 52 10 7 Fahr

Lowest reading of Gress minimum therm (32) 32 10 Fahr

Lowest reading of Gress minimum therm (32) 32 10 Fahr

Lowest reading of Gress minimum therm.

Mean elastic force of vapor 10 at m., 53 in 1 at 9 p.m., 514 in

Teal crainfall for the month 4-27 inches.

Rain fell on 13 days.

Peg on the mornings of 1 days and evenings of 15 days.

Thunder and laghtning on the 12th.

Lightning seen, but thunder not heard, 6th, 7th, 8th, 6th, 18th, and 15th.

Thunder heard but lightning not seen, 2nd, 7th, 8th, 5th, 18th, and 15th.

Lightning to the control of the control of the Cantarch of the Cantarch

W.I.C.E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S. Engineer in chief.

COMMERCIAL

May	13th, 1882.
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold	27 d.
coin at \$4 84 per £1. sig.	54 45 cents
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold.	1\$837
do of £1, s1g. in Brazilian gold	8 889
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day	215/8
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)	801 rs goll
coin at \$4 80 per £1. stg. Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) în Brazilian	43.25 Cts
currency (paper)	2 312
Value of £1 sterling "	11 098

EXCHANGE.

May 4.—The Banco Conunercial affixed the official rate of 2115 and the English banks drew at 2115 on benders and a 2115 on hend office. Private paper on London was negotiated at 21516—2115. The binsiens done was but finited. Sovereigns sold at 118700 cash.

May 5.—There was no alteration in the rotes but the market showed more firamess though it continued inactive. Private paper on France was passed at 438. Sovereigns closed at 11\$300 sellers, 11 250 buyers

4.14300 selects, 11.250 outputs. May 6...-The Banco do Commercio, which had previously remained with the official rate of 21%, adopted to-day also that of 21%. Small transactions were effected at 21% bank and 31%—31% private on Dendon, and at 442 bank and 430—440 private on France. Severeigns sold at 11.380 cm. https://doi.org/10.1001/j.j.private.

May 8.—To-day all the banks drew freely at 21½, the market being much finner. The rates for private paper were 215%, 21 1116 and 21½ on London and 440 on France. Sovereigns closed at 11 290 sellers, 11 250 buyers

May 9.—The market continued lim, without alteration in the rates of the banks. Small transactions in piwate paper took place at 21½ on London and 436 on France. Sovereigns closed at 11\$783 sollers, 11\$200 buyers.

May 10.—The firmness in the market increased to-day; the banks maintained officially the rare of 21½ but it was stated that they were open to draw at 21½. Private paper was negotiated at 2 12½ and 21% on I condor and 435 on France. Sovereigns sold at 115240 cash.

Sovereigns som at 113-20 casas. May 12.—There was no change 10-day in the market which continued very firm but inactive. The banks drew at 215 g and private paper was negotiated at 213, 21 13[16 and 217] on London and 435 on France. Bank paper on Hamburg was given at 3345. Sovereign solid at 112-200, closing 118-200 sellers and 118-210 buyers.

May 12.—The rate of 21% was to day officially adopted by the brack-but the marker showed less firmness and private paper was negotiated at 21% and 21 1316. On France transac-tions were effected at 438–433 bank and 435–436 private. Sovereigns sold at 118230 cash.

May 13.- To-day the market opened in the same position as yesterday at 215g bank, 214-211316 private.

 Restitutions
 24,216 433

 Inland revenue returns
 815,064 914
 —The April receipts of the Santos custom house compared with the same month of last year, were as follows;

	1882	1881
Imputs	257,869\$571	279,476\$63
Despacho marinno	2,106 900	2,214 000
Exports		156,346 88
Interior taxes	23,446 744	12,331 210
Extraordinary	7,1153 762	1,347 41
Emancipation fund	132 000	12 00
Deposits	1,832 431	2,931 48
	436,855 526	454,059 62
Meza de rendas	71.785 083	87,004 54

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

	2.16.62 OF STOCKS WILL SHARKS	
2	lay 3.	
40	Six per cent apolices	1,072 00
58	Banco do Brazil	287 00
18	Banco Rural	277 00
20	Previdente Insurance	18 00
120	Brazil Industrial	205 00
39	Banco Predial hypoth. n	76 °
λ	day 4.	
20	Six per cent apolices	1,072 00
15	do	1,071 00
22	Banco do Brazil	287 oc
35	Banco Commercial	230 DO
80	Previdente Insurance	17 00
612	Carris Urbanos,	234 00
100	Leopoldina R. R buyer's opt-till last day of	
	transfer	200 00
80	Banco Predial hypoth n	76 "
	May 5	
27	Six per cent apolices	1,074 00
40	Lanco de Brazil	287 OC
3	Banco Mercanil de Sautos	243 00
12	Carris Urbanos	234 OC
100	do ex div., buyer's opi, till Aug. 31	225 O
150	Docas D. Pedro II till last day of transfer.	129 O
10	Banco Predial typoth, n	76 9

	transier	234 000
110	Eanco do Brazil hypoth. notes (70)	90 °/n
99	do (6c)	93 %
150	Panco Predial, hyp. notes,	7616 %
2	slay 8.	
34	Six per cent apolices	1,072 000
коф	do of small amounts	1,070 000
5	Fanco do Brazil	287 000
49	Banco Rural	276 000
10	Banco Industrial	237 000
5	Argos Fluminense insurance	530 000
5	União Mineira R.R	170 000
50	Leopoldina R.R., for last day of transfer,	200 000
1937	Architectonica, buyer's option till May 31.	100 000
9	Panco Predial hypoth. n (outside sale)	76 ¾°10
	May 9.	
11	Six per cent apolices	1,072 000
T	do of 500\$	1,070 000

May 6

N:	fay 10.		
48	Six per cent apolices	1,072 000	to
17	Banco do Brazil	288 DOO	٥
10	Banco Commercial	234 000	
30	Banco do Commercio, and serie	135 000	
бо	Banco Mercantil de Santos	240 000	
8	Carruagens Fluminense	170 000	
50	Sorocabana RR. for July 31st	90 000	l
16	Banco Predial hypoth. n	76 %	1
A	lay 11.		
9	Six per cent apolices	1,072 000	١.
10	National loan of 1868	1,285 000	2
41	Banco do Brazil	288 000	
100	Petropolis R.R	170 000	1
20	Associação Commercial	150 000	١,
70	Leopoldina obligations	195 000	2
100	S. Paulo e Rio subsidiaries	19 000	1
225	Banco Predial, hyp. notes	75 °%	

oportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short motice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on April 30th, 1882.

BANKS	in contos	Cash balances do.	Proper- tion per cent.
Banco do Brazil	18 452	5 236	28.35
Banco Rural	12 536	1 535	12 24
Banco Industrial	4 928		28 94
Banco do Commercio	1.261		23 6
Banco Commercial			21,04
English Bank	1 285	483	37 59
New London & Brazilian Bank	2.130	923	43 33
Total	46 000	19.095	23 90

RANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET, APRIL 30hl, 1882.

ASSETS.	
Commercial Department:	
Bills discounted:	
National Treasury bills	23,210,000\$000
Bills with two resident endorsers	14,664,802 279
n one resident endorser l'esides others	4,110,032 042
Bills secured by collaterals:	
By commercial documents	122,623 020
By Government bonds and shares	277,901 000
Securities in liquidation	4,291,036 801
Sundries, Iralances of various accounts	2,425,190 518
Bills receivable	1,267,505 880
National Treasury account current	6,977,758 038
Cash	4,424,605 125
Mortgage Department:	
Capital account	25,271,123 025
Supplemental loan	2,441,123 340
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	
Sundry loans	18,121,127 468
Loans to Provincial governments	855,852 928
Real Estate	2,158,059 168
Stocks and Shares:	

DOCUMENTS REPORTED

São Planh Franch:
Capital account.
Ancount notes in circulation.
Ancount notes in circulation.
Ancount current.
Morfegeges
Rural, at long dates.
, short .
Cit , at long dates.
, short .
Accounts in liquidation
Interest due on mortages.
Percentage due on administration.
Carh account:
It cash.
Ilypothecary notes. 24,770,371 870 4,142,346 508 1,340,045 540 167,534 080 166,551 406

LLARILITIES. Commercial Department:
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs 200\$000.... 33,000,000 000
 Capital: 165,000 shares #il Ns 200\$500.
 33,000,000 00

 Reserve Fand:
 4,855,375 207

 Special
 4,355,375 207

 Special
 413,345 918

 Notes in circulation:
 1

 In notes of Head Bank
 72,041,550 0

 m.
 Branchibanks
 798,430 00

 Bills
 payable for fixed deposits
 41,547,593 24

 Accounts current:
 15,76,500 76

 Sundivis, labances of various accounts.
 11,57,878 374

 Depoints
 4407,838 774

 Dividends:
 4407,838 774
 1,367,875 369 742,868 815 54,979,838 774

811,778 576 214,198,298 973

Dividends : Unclaimed dividends Mortgage Department:
Capital supplied by the commercial depart-
 Capital supplied by the commercial department
 25,271,123 92

 Supplemental loan
 441,123 34

 Hypothecary Notes in circulation
 3,608,000 0

 Accounts current
 66,838 31

 Profits in suspense
 841,955 52
 214,198,298 972

E. & O. E Bank of Brazil, May 2nd, 1882. José Machado Coelho de Castro, President Eduardo Braga, Chief Accommant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, May 13th, 1882.

Architectonica, buyer's option fill May 31. 100 000 Fanco Predial hypoth. n (outside sale) 76 ½ % 16 May 9.

Sir per cent apolices 1,072 000 do of 500\$\$ 1,079 000 Hanco Industrial 2,070 000 Hanco Industrial 2,070 000 Hanco Industrial 2,070 000 Carruagens Fluminense 2700 Carruagens Fluminense 190 000 do 57 july 31st. 90 000 Ranco do Brail (outside sales) 287 000 Ranco do Brail (outside sales) 287 000 Prices about 50 reis pet 10 kilos.

Exchange having also advanced, the sterling cost of coffee o-day shows a rise of 1/2 to 1/3 per cwt, compared with tha

day shows a rate or 190-190-190. It the 4th instant.

The sales since that date amount to 122,720 bags, vir.

64,310 bags for United States

5 950 . Europe

6 100 , Cape of Good Hope

6,130 , Elsewhere

122,720 bags.

The (clearances have been ;	
Unite	d States:	bag
May 4	New York Blg str Hipparchus	25,98
5	New Orleans Fr bk Leopold & Marie	7,18
9	New York Br sir Ptolemy	19,99
Enre	pc.	
May 4	Hamburg Gr str Petropolis (& 4250 Santos)	15,65
5	Genoa It sir Colombo (& 1023 Santos	5,19
6	Havre Fr str Ville de Pernambuco	37
8	Marseilles, Fr str Bourgogne	6,02
8	Gibrahar f. o. Nor bgn Eimund	4,00
9	Southampton, Havre, Antw. Br str Trent	5,8a
Else	where:	
May 5	Port Elizabeth Dan bga Johann Broderson	3.75
10	do Br ben Clara	4.67

10,014 bags per day
against 12,517 ,, sa
,, 4,280 ,,
,, 11,894 ,,
,, 6,139 ,,
We quote, per 10 kilox: 1877

Total, clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the to months from July 1st to April 30th

DESTINATION	3.1	81-5	12	18	80-1	81	15	79-	80
UNITED STATES.		ags			lag			ag:	
New York			010			132			387
Baltimore		25 (3		638			659
Hampion Roads f. o		15 2				212	3	Ţ	365
Richmond		3 !				500			600
Charleston	İ		340			680		-	
savannah		25 ;	314			322	1	19.	532
Mobile	}	16	530		17	395	- 1	16	700
New Orleans		87 i				481			531
Galveston		63 (800			258
St Thomas Fo	1	-			4	000		12	800
Key West f. o	1	***	- 1		-	- }		-	
	-		-	-					
Total	1 9	59-	849	1.3	73.	100	1.7	79.	2 13
EUROPE				_			_		
Channel 1. o			200			861			gex
Havre		t4.				162			oo t
Antwert North of Europe & Bahie	1	30.				454			D20
North of Panope & Ballic	3	92				281			972
Liverpool, London & Sout prot	1 1	66,				992			7tx
Bordeaux		43				612		27	450
Lisbon t o		88	203			456	,	12	349
Portugal		6	402		- 3	995			756
Mediterranean	1 3	25	225	- 2	77	417	,	25	202
Total	1.1	74.	591	1	32	. 230	8	61	.416
Elsewhere									
Canada		3	590		-			-	
Cape of Good Hope			833			303			- 797
River Plate & West Coast		35	649		43	383		17	201
Total		16	072	-	29	.686	_	75	998
United States	1		g		n				0
Larope						160			833
		174	591			230			416
l-lsewhere	1	110	ujs		129	686		75	.998
Total						_	***	_	

LOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 4 months from Jan. 181 to April 30th, 1882.

DESTINATION	1882	1881	1880
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	460,953	391,243	328,953
Ratimore Hampion Roads f p	120,269	11 0000	132,475
Richmond	-	3,500	_
Charleston	840	-	-
Savannah	6,866	5,806	4,610
Mobile	3,502	8,545	
New Orleans	27,765	66,609	37,597
Galvesion	21,492	10,500	_
'st. Thomas f. o	- 1	- 1	_
Key West f. o	-	- 1	_
Total	641,687	600,269	508,635
Channel f o	4,200	22,761	14,000
Havre	20,361	74,349	42,975
Aniwerp	16,660	81,4151	44,649
North of Europe & Baltic	100,999	183,278	124,954
Liverpool, London & South on	29,207	100,183	70,987
Bordeaux	4,853	37,004	20,192
Lishon 1 0	25,943	32,500	26,841
Ponugal	1,918	1,083	189
Mediterranean	45,424	71,585	42,194
Total	258,265	604,258	387,88
Canada	3,010	_	
Cape of Good Hope	15,895	24,611	24,422
River Plate & West Coast	13,121	14,583	10,02
Totals	32,029	39,194	34,450
United States	641,687	600,269	508,639
Europe	258,265	604,258	357,881
Elsewhere	32,029	39,194	34,450

Imports.

Flour. There have been no arrivals since our last report.
The sales since then amount to alout 10,000 horrels, and the stock in first hands to-day consist of about 40,000 harrels. We quote:

We quote:

Trieste 21\$000−22\$000

Richmond 1st 22 500−23 000

2 and 21 500−20 000

Beltinor et st 21 500−20 000

Beltinor et st 21 500−20 000

St. Louis 20 500−20 500

St. Louis 20 500−20 500

River Plate 19 000−20 000

Chilli

The prices for Kichmond, hou ever, must be considered as emial for there is none in the market.

Market finn.

Market 1000.

Pitch Piro.—The arrivals consist of 3 cargoes, viz:
the Laura No No., from Brunswick
which had been so the fore arrival, and
the Crustafer from Pensacola
, Sunt A Staples from Mobile
which are not yot sold.

Market min.
White Pine.—No ariirals.
In the absence of sales prices must be considered as nominal.
For the pine in store hoblers ask 125 reis per foot.

con majorite in store noblers ask 125 refs per foot.

Spruce Pira.—The engo per Nivereli, referred to in ur last, has been warehoused.

Pices nonlind.

No artirals since our last report.

Swedish Pine.-The arrivals since our last report

consist of
443 dozen per Thrry from Stockholm
which have been soldat 4x\$000 per dozen. Market firm.

Coals.-Arrivals: 1,540 tons per Stableona from Cardift 288 ... Alert from New Castle

In the absence of sales prices continue nominal,

Huy.—Arrivals:

980 bales per Will W. Care from Rosario.
Market over-supplied and pieces entirely nominal.

Bran.—No articals. Market quiet at 38 pso—38500 per hag. Indian Corn.—No arrivals
Market somewhat fitner.
We quite to day 4\$200—4\$300 per bag. Cement....No miyals.

Market firm.

Turpentine...Arirals:

415 cases per Annosh from New York
50 , Luran Andon from Branswick.
We continue to quate \$65-580 reis per kilo.
Rosin...Arirals:

Rosin - Arrivals: 316 banels per Anreole from New York. Prices unchanged at 9500-95500 per harrel. Butter. No arrivals.

Prices mechanged.

We quote:
French, in barrels...... 1\$000—1\$020 per lb. Beer.-Arrivals:

Codfish...The arrivals consist of the cargo per Adelina arrived yesterday from Bahia.

The market continues from and retail prices are unchange 27\$000-28\$000 for prime quality.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRITALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 5.

STOCKHOLM-Nor bgn Parry; 172 tons: Salvesen; 96 ds; pin to C. W Gross & Co.

TO THE Taber; 192 tons; Gnie; 37 ds; wine t

J. S. Zenha & Ce.

S. Jons-Am ship Geltystburg; 1075 tens; Theobald; 70 ds; pine; pnt in leak y; bound for Australia.

Rus Grassne-Dinch with Gereife; 131 tons; Sterrenberg finles; 196 gs pr in leak; pound for Fathmouth.

174):111-Argent. bg Celatric, 177 tons; Gonven; 5 ds; woo to Lina Jaimor & Qinciros.

MAI' 6.

Austre-Bishty Stadacena; 1076 tons; Stocker, 49 ds; co.

CARDIFF-Br ship Stadacona; 1076 tons; Stacker, 49 ds; co

CARDIFF—49 Sup Contactors, 1990—40 to Pelpo II R. R.

New York—III bis Annels; 250 tors: Turner; 44 dx sundiffices by F. Clemente & Co.

AdAl'. Alti. I Romaguers

247 alti. I Romaguers

248 annels; 249 alti. I Romaguers

248 annels; 249 alti. I Romaguers

249 alti. I Romaguers

240 alti. I Romaguers

240 alti. I Romaguers

240 alti. I Romaguers

241 alti. I Romaguers

242 alti. I Romaguers

243 alti. I Romaguers

244 alti. I Romaguers

245 alti. I Romaguers

246 alti. I Romaguers

247 alti. I Romaguers

248 alti. I Romaguers

248 alti. I Romaguers

249 alti. I Romaguers

240 alti. I Romaguers

240 alti. I Romaguers

240 alti. I Romaguers

240 alti. I Romaguers

241 alti. I Romaguers

242 alti. I Romaguers

243 alti. I Romaguers

244 alti. I Romaguers

245 alti. I Romaguers

246 alti. I Romaguers

247 alti. I Romaguers

248 alti. I Romaguers

248 alti. I Romaguers

249 alti. I Romaguers

249 alti. I Romaguers

249 alti. I Romaguers

240 alti. I Romague New York—Bit bl. Americal, 250 tony. Turnert, 44 dx. sundies to F. Chemnt. & Co.

MAI Y.,
ROSAND—Am the Will W. Chine; 576 tony. Deimot 23 dx. hay to order.

New York—Gr. bg. Lonite Meyers, 293 tons. Waack, 59 dx. sundies; put in to land a sick sailor, bound for Santos.

MAI Y. to.
PARAMACK—Bit bl. Chin Ying; 533 tons. Jones: 3r dx mate; put in with loss of rudder; bound for Valparaiso.

GENOA—Bit line Young; 11 tons. Yascardi; to dx; sundies to.

FNOA-It lug Joma; 411 tons; Nassardi: 59 ds; sundries to E. Cresta & Co.

SALTO—Sp pol Antonio Marin; 107 tons; Matare; 18 ds; jerked beef to Frins Irmāns & Co. Pensacola—Am bk Crasadu; 669 tins; Means; 76 ds; pinc

to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS. MA 11 3.

BARTHORE—Am bgn H'ater B'ib'h; 239 tons; Townsend; coffee. Canana-Br bk Who Spirit, 1183 tuns; Meierkead; hal-

PENSACULA-Br bk Peroning, 1145 tons; Lenis; hallast.

PENSACULA—BY BE CERRING 143 COMMUNICATION OF A COMMUNICATION OF THE BUILDING STREET OF THE BUILDING CONTROL OF THE COMMUNICATION OF THE

M.4.1° 5.
S. Franciscu.--Br bk Rotherney: 1265 tons: Olsen: ballast. W.13' 6.

SULF ISLAND—Br bk Perfore; mr5 tons: Swenidge; ballast, Gassut'—Br bg O Blanchard; v65 tons: Le Broop ballast, New Okle 1885—Fr bk Troph dt & Thrib; 495 tons; Lescalle; PERNAMERO - Brild: City of Libert; 357 tons; Gove; ballast,

PERSONAL COMMON AND ASSESSMENT AS

Anacaju'...Port lign Francisco Feliz; 238 tons; Quaresma; hallast

MAU'8.
Rui ur S. Fhancisch...Br hk Limytho; 514 tons; Thomas; sindries.

MATUO.
Gurati vii I. o.—Nur bgu Eimand; 273 tons. Magnessen,

coffee.

MADRAS—Brilk Semmathin, 913 tons; Uran; ballast,
S. Thouws—Russ bk Overd; 449 tons; Alstronn ballast,
Sixtos—Gr bg Loma; Mejen; 296 tons; Waak; same cargo. $MA47^{\circ}$ гэ Vалмана
го—Br bk $Glenlywn_{i}$ 674 tons: Smith; ballast,

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAT 11th, 1882.

75	8 1		
3	X	WHERE	
2	2	FROM	CONSIGNER
2	9		
(1)			
442	April 6	Daltimme	Phipps Bos. & Co.
494	13	Dahijoure.	Phipps Bros & Co.
418	29	Portland	To order
484	29	Baltimore.	Phipps Pros. & C.
1493	30	Condig.	P. Clemente & Co.
230	Mar 1	Baltimore	Phinns Brus & Co
1015	,	St. John .	For repairs
516	7	Rosario	To order
669	- 11	l'ensacola	To order
	×1		
	11	12 Augus	E
1245	alar 1	London	Tor repairs
1488	15	New York	Montern H. & Ca
391	Aprile	Marsrilles.	II N. Dreyfus
212	12	Sunderland	Wilson Sons & Co.
774	14	Baltimure.	F. Clemente & Co
271	13	Cardiff	Nortun Megaw &C
1213	15	Nav. V1	E Clamente C C
1401	15	Smansea	l'it onles
1031	16	Greenock.	Wilson Sons & Co.
974	27	London	B. Wright & De C
870	29	Liverpool	J. & J. Peake
1240	29	Cardiff	Normal Megaw &C
1112	79	Cardiff	Royal Mail
2017	29	Carity	Mirandal cone & Co
473	20	New Castle	Watson Ritchie &C
1100	21)	New Castle	Wilsons Sons & C
1109	29	Newport	To order
1559	May 1	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co
1070	6	Capliff	D. Pedro II RR.
250		Parmuncuià	l'or amoin
222		· ····································	To repairs
131	May 5	Rin Grande	For repairs
			1
380	Jan 30	Mailerra	For repairs
811)	Aprill 5	Cardin	Dom Pedro II KN
780	Aneil	Thin	L'or vennius
1 301	Mayri	Сепоа	E Cresta & Co
	,		
00	Mar «	Tuiti	Vincenzi Ol'a & C'
120	April	Paysandů,	Yn'zi, C'pos & O'ra
319	16	Annerp	Lanneys & Co.
	Man	444	C Visson i O C C
264	Apriles	Abo	To order
480	15	Hamburg.	Brandes & Co
759	16	New Castle	Alex. Wagner.
272	1,1	Liverpool.	Norton Megaw &C
295	May i	Hamburg.	Phipps Bros. & Co
172	5	Chorto	L. W. Cirovs & Co
193	3	, vijiorto	J.o. zenik & Co
100	Ech v	B Avres	G N Vinceusi
20	16	Aio	F.de Figueiredos (
160	18	Paysandn	C V Oliveira & Cn
19	Mar g	Mont vide	Freitas & Miranda
27	3 9	B. Ayres.	J. N. Vincenzi
16	25	B. Ayres.	A Wagner.
313	21	R. Arres	Romagners
1 12	27	Mont vide	Freitas & Mirmd
1 137	20	H. Ayres.	S. Hime & Zenha
148	. 30	Ajó	S Ifime & Zenh
149	Aprilia	B. Ayres.	Freitas & Miranda
t roc	T4	al Mont vide	Faria Irmãos
127			
	1177 1245 563 1488 391 271 1213 310 1243 1271 1213 1461 1340 11109	## 2 April 6 ## 2	2

FREIGHTS:

Sammers : Soithing-Vessels: | London | 40| | Liverpool | 40| | Autwerp | 30| | Hamburg | 30| | Havre | fr. 35| | Sordeaux | fr. 35| | Sordeaux | fr. 36| | Marseilles | fr. 50| | New York | 40-50 ets.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO		
20020	Ptolemy Br 3 Petropolis Gr 5 La France Fr 5 Colombo 11 5 V.de l'emamb' F 7 Cassur It 6 Pacific Fr 8 Pourgogne Fr	Liverpool* 28d River Plate* 9 Naples* 27d River Plate 6 Santos 20h Rio Grande 7d Valpamiso* 26 River Plate 4d	Notion M'w & (Ed. Johnston & C Karl Valais & C Fiorita & T. A. Leuba & Co. Norton M'w & (For repairs Karl Valais & C.		
n (B Plato Br Trent Br Gironde Fr Bessel Br Rosario Gr	the 5 Samos (634h Bordeaux* 22d Liverpool 21d Samos 10h	Norton M'w & C Ruyal Mail Messageries Mar Norion M'w & C Ed. Johnston & C		

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DΑ	TE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
lay	3	Aconcagna Br Karo Br	Liverpost? Havre*	Sundries Sundries
1) 1)	3	Trent Br Rosario Gr	Santos Santos	Sundries Sundries
	5	Petropolis Gr Hipparehus Blg La France Fr	Hamburg* New York River Plate	Coffee Coffee Sundries
	5	Graf Bismark Gr Colombo It	Santos Genon*	Snudries Snudries
"	8		Southampton" Montreal*	Sundries Coffee
	10		Marseilles* Southampton* Havre*	Sundries Sundries Sundries
	10	Ptolemy Br	New York	Coffee

* Calling at intermediate ports.

SHIPPING NOTE.

The governor fit his island of St. Helen has published an order sholishing the tomage dues exacted from all vessels entering port there for purposes not commercial. The footpital charge for the seames from foreign ressels has been fixed at livres shilling as day, the consult of the respective country becoming surery for the same.

COVEDNMENT PONDS

ENITSMON	CIRCULATION		DEN	TANIMO	ION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
		General	Apolice	s, curre	ıcy	6 %	1,000\$000	1,072\$000
		- 11		11		- 10	800 000	
		1 0					600 000	1,070 000
	335.397, 100/1000			- 11			500 000	
39,069,100,000	335.397, 100.000		- 11))	400 000	11
		10	0				200 000	- 11
						5 %	1,000 000	85.96
		1 11				11	600 000	10
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	- 0					400 000	11
119,600 000	110,600 000					4 %	1,000 000	0
-"		11					600 000	
7,489,500 000	5, 267,000 000	Proringi:	al apolic	es of Ri	o de Janeiro	6 00	500 000	100 ½ %
2,722,600 000 -	2,722,000 000	1 0	- 11				200 000	10.
21,000,000 000	16,582,000 000	National	Loan o	f 1868,	gold	- 11	1,000 000	1,285 000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	- 11	11	11	,,		500 000	- 10
44,820,000 000		National	Loan of	f 1879	gold	41/2 %	1,000 000	1,150\$000
7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000		*1				500 000	- 11

-			B A	NK.	SA	ND PUBLIC CO	MPANI	ES	1	
		I z			5 11			LAST	LAST I	duagirio
	CAPITAL	SHARE	ISSUED	VALUE	rAID	NAMES	RESURVE FUND	QUOTA-	AM'T	PAID
3	3,000,000¥	165,000	All	200\$	All	Banco do Brazil	8,754,213\$981	288‡000	10\$000	Jan. 1882
-	3,000,000	60,000	All 25,000	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	2,118,947 088 1,102,841 857	270 000 234 000	0 000	Jan. 188:
7	2,000,000	50,000	25,000 All	1.20	£ 10	English (limited)	2, 150,000		g sh	Jan. 188:
î	1,000,000 6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All	Industrial e Mercantil	575,000 000	238 000	8 000	Jan. 188
	4.000,000	20,000	5,000	200	All	Mercaniil de Santos	229,414 259 12,325 336	240 000 136 000	5 500	Jan. 188 Jan. 188
;	1,000,000	20,000	10,000 All	£ 200	£ 111	Banco Predial New London and Prazilian	€ 165,000		11.5	Oct. 188
1	2,000,000	50,000 60,000	15,000	200	200\$	Banco do Commercii	517,253 013	215 000	8 000	Jan. 188
	1,000,000\$ 7,500,000	5,000 37,500	All 14,380	200\$	All All	Petropolis	83,730 470 103,795 128	225 000	5 500	Jan. 188
	_	- 6	_	_	250	do do debentures	278,691 200	89 "/ _D	8 %	interest
1	5,000,000	75,000	25,000 All	200	All	Sorocahana	250,001 200	00	· /.	June. 188
	4,000,000	20,000		_	£ 50	Sorocabana	_	90 %	6%	interest
	-	- 1	-	- 1	1005	do		75 % 200 UDG	7 000	intcrest
	2,400,000	12,000	All	200		Leopolóina	81,320 279	90 % 75 % 200 Und 195 000	614 9/-	July. 188 interest
	2,080,000	10,000	All	200	All	Nictheroyense Campos a S. Sebastião	=	25 000 Non	-/2 /0	IIICICA
	\$1,000,000	3,300	All	200	All	Campos a S. Sebastião	_	Nom		
1	0,665,000	53,325	30,000	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	_	165 000		July 188
	-		=	=	=	do do subsidiary shares		19 000	-	Ξ
	Sonuroo	4.000	All	200	Ali	União Valenciana União Mineira do debentures	34,600 000	19 000 Nom.	61/200	Feb. 188
	3,000,000	15,000	11,605	200	All	Until Mineira	-	170 000	14 000	Dec. 188
	500,000		-	200	-	THANKAYS	_	- 1	072 Tu	mierest
	4.000,000\$	20,000	16,500	200\$	All	S. Christováo	232,482 677	375 000	13 000	July. 188
,	6,000,000	50.000	All	200	All	Botanical Garden	-	199 000		
	700,000	7,000 6,000	All	100	100	S. Paulo	18,739 188	120 000	5 000 8 000	July. 188
	1.200,000	6,000	All	200	All	Pernamimo	16,435 451	130 000	0 000	July. 188
	540,000 800,000	4,000	3,000	200	All	Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão	_	20 000		
	1.200,000	6,1104	3,500	200			20,000 000	100 000	5 000	Jan. 183 Jan. 188
	2,000,000	10,000	rMi	200	All	Villa Izabel	106,415 215 2,800 000	220 D00 1 500	7 500	Jan. 188
	2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Villa Izabel	2,460 000	1 250		
	1,200,000	10,000	All	200\$	A 11	Brixellas		IQ 000		
	5,400,000	27,000	AP	200	All	Carris urhamos	17,981 663	2,40 000	10 000	July 188 interest
	_	-	-	- 1	500\$	rlo delentures TOLL READS União e Industria		90 %		
	1,800,000	6,000	All	300\$	300\$	Macé e Sanucaia	180,000 000	Nom.	15 000	June 187
	180,000	1,800	All		All	Magé e Saphcain				
	4,000,0004	20,000	All	200\$	All	Brazileira de Naregação	507,423 782	235 000	10 000	Jan. 188
	600,000	3,000	All	200	16n\$	Espirito Santo e Campos	300,000 000	85 000 Num.	6 000	Jan. 188
	200,000	3,201	3,168	200	All	Dinão Nielleroyense. Ferry. Panlista Amazon Steam Navigation. Flur, do Espirito Sauto (Ceará)	_	Nom		
	500,000	2,500			All	Panlista	89,172 045	145 000	8 000	Jan. 188 July 188
	750,000	50,000	40,419	6 15	All 100\$	Amazon Steam Navigation	\$ 50,000	145 000	9sh	July 188
	150,000	750	All	200	All	Nacional de Navegação	170,908 830	275 000	10 000	Oct. 188
	600,000	3,000	1,778	200	All	Nacional de Navegação S. João da Barra e Campos INSURANCE	12,500 000	180 000	10 000	July 188
	8,000,000\$	8.000	4,000	1.0005	125\$	INSURANCE Fidelidade	225,000 000	220 000	15 000	Jan. 188
	5 000 000	3,000	All	1,000	250	Argos Fluminense	313,179 280	530 000	34 COO	Jan. 188 Jan. 188
	2,500,000 800,000	2,500	All	1,000	250	Nava Permanente	180,123 763		11 250	Jan. 188
	500,000	800 500	All All	1,000	100	Nova Regeneração	21,418 722	Nom.	6 000	Jan 188
	4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração Confiança	160,000 000	46 000		Jan. 188 Jan. 188
	8.000,000	40,000	20,000	200	50	lutegridarle	250,000 000 134,200 000		4 000 2 400	Jan. 188
	5,000,000	50,000	25,000 All	100	100	Previdente	134,209 000 184,426 740	20 500	5 000	Dec. 18
	4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Allianea	10,000 000	27 000	5 000 15 00pa	Jan. 188
						Gloria	70,000 000	40 000		Tan. 188
	500,000	2,500	All All	200\$	All Alf	Натионіа	70,000 000	Nom.	3 000	Jan. 188 Dec. 189 June, 188
	300,000	3,000	All		100\$	Harmonia	900 000	7 000	3"/0	June. 188
								260 000	0.	
	6 750,000 75,000	37,500	36, 0011 All	£ 20	All	Rio de Janeiro	=	260 000 60 000		May 18: April 18:
	4 75,00n	7,500	All		All	MISCELLANEOUS		** ***	- "	
	600,00n	3,000	All	200\$					4 500	Jan. 18
	600,000	3,000	6×n	200	All	Bonds Maritimos		125 000		Jan. 18
	0,000,000	50,000	15,000 All	200	All	Docas de Pedro II. Brazii Industrial. União Industrial. Florestal Paranaense. Melhoramentos de Santos.	19,195 30			Jan. 18 Jan. 18
	400,000	5,000	All	200	All	União Industrial		10 00		
	500,000	2,500	All	200	145	Florestal Paranaense	-	2 000 Nom.	ol .	ŀ
	1,200,000	6,000	A	200				7 170 DO		Jan. 18
	3,000,000	12,500	5,461	200	1003	Commercio e Lavoura	20,000 00	0 105 0X	9 000	Jan. 18
	400,000	4,000	7,500 Al	100	All	Economia (lavanderia)		1 000	이	
	3,000,000	6,000	l Al	500	290\$	Commercio e Lavoura. Economia (lavanderia). Associação Commercial. Tritão Fluminense.	-	150 000 Nom	interest	Jan. 18
	800,000	4,000	Al Al	200				Nom.		
	800,000	16,000	6.000	50	All	Architectonica	_	100 00	o	
	1,000,000	10.000	5,000	100	All	Architectonica Petropolitana. Economica Auxiliar Indust. Finm. (kiosques). Pastoril Agricola e Industrial.	-	Nom	-1	1
	4,000,000	40,000	7,500	100	70\$ All	Economica Auxiliar		30 00	0	Jan. st
	400,000	8,000	4,400	50	All	Pasturil Agricola e Industrial	208.497 49		8 000	jan. st
	10,000,000 600,000	50,000	2,13	100	Al	Manuf. de mat. para const	132,870 00	o! Nom.	5 000	Dec. 18
	700,000	3,500	2, 14	200	Al	Manuf. de mat. para const Engenho Central de Quissamã		Nom		_
	,,	-		-	2005	do obligations Serviços Maritimos	-	207 00		May 18
ı		10,000								

McCULLOCH BEECHER AND COMPANY.

41 & 43 Wall Street, NEW YORK

Rua Primeiro de Março, 64, RIO DE JANEIRO

General Banking,

Mercantile and Shipping Business.

Advances made on consignments of Merchandise and Freight.

Regular monthly Lines of Steamers and Sailing Packets innning between above Ports.

Unrivalled facilities for buying and selling Brazilian Produce & American Staples at the most advantageous terms

THE NEW LONDON BRAZILIAN BANK

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÀ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, AND MONTEVIDEO.

 Capital
 £
 1,000,000

 Capital paid up.
 ,, 500,000

 Reserve fund.
 ,, 165,000

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,

Messrs. J. II. SCHROEDER & Co.,

Messes. MORTON, BLISS & Co., New York.

Rubber hand and DATING STAMPS.

The Consecutive Rubber Dating Stamp Self-Inking Hand Stamp, The Pocket Pencil Stamp,

> The Compass Stamp, Fac-simile Autographs,

Monograms,

Hand Stamps of every size and description.

For Merchants, liankers and Professional Men and for all For Merchant, finances and Protessional Men and for all usiness purposes, these samps are suprior to my kind of hand stamp in use. They are simple, durable, elsavie, and they print easily and perfectly. They are absolutely noiseless For Family Use, in macking clothing, house and table linen, etc., with indelible mk, they are invaluable.

Monograms, autographs, etc., made to order.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

An elastic, changeable type that can be set up and used with our delay and as often as occasion requires. are moulded and valcanized by a patened process. They combine the accuracy of inetal type with the clastic printing qualities of rubber. In use they are

Noiseless, and Print Perfectly.

For business purposes they are invaluable. They can be used in any manner in which the ordinary Rubber Stamps are now used, except in the very large sizes.

This new type is put up in a variety of styles and sizes to sur-purchasers.

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer of RUBBER PRINTING AND DATING STAMPS, No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro. Rio del Janeiro.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1882 Date Steamer May o Trent. . . . Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp. , 15 Minho ... Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. 24 Tamar... Lisbon, Southampton and Havre.

The outward steamers are due here about the beginning an midle of each month; preceeding to Santos, after the necessary stay in this port.

For freights and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Supt.,

Rua 19 de Março No. 49.

IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

For New York:

Steamers leave Rio de Janeiro on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month, loading also in Santos.

Other steamers sail monthly for the United States of America, as per special advertisements.

From New York:

A steamer leaves on the 5th of each month (occasionally calling at West-Print for cargo) for Dahia and Rio de Janeiro, bringing cargo and passengers for transshipment to the Coast Parts and River Plate by steamers of the same

Excellent accommodations for passengers.

Lamport & Holt

21, Water Street, Liverpool;

Arthur Holland & Co.

17, Leadenhall Street, London,

Agents in Rio de Janeiro,

Norton, Megaw & Co. Rua I" de Março No. 82.

I NITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Co.

The new packet

LONGHIRST.

(CHARTERED)

Expected to arrive out early in May

NEW YORK,

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Pará and St. Thomas

F or passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents

And for cargo to

W. C. Pock.

No 6, Praça do Commercio

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

English bank

RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES:

RIO DE JAXEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and transact every description of Banking business.

P. MACKIE & Co., Limited.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

Railroad, Tramway and Engincering Supplies and Materials.

Contracts made for furnishing new lines with Rails, Italeges, Rolling Stock, Shop Machinery, Telegraph Supplies, etc., at Maunfacturer's Lowest Rates.

Designs and Estimates on application.

REPRESENTING IN BRAZIL

The following manufacturers:

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE Co.

PITTSBURG, Pa., U. S. A.

THE WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U.S.A.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR Co. NEW YORK, U. S. A.

G. BRILL.
PHILADELPHIA, Fa., U. S. A.

H OOKS SMELTING Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. st.

LEHIGII CAR WHEEL WORKS CATASAUQUA, Pa., C. S. A.

CULMER SPRING Co. PITTSBURGH, Pa., U.S. A.

THE JOHN A. ROEBLING & SONS Co. TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A.

Brooks Locomotive works.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., U. S. A.

WM. EELLERS & Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

 $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{lake}}$ ore crusher co.

NEW HAVEN, Com., U. S. A.

SECURITY AGAINST FRAUD!

The Monitor

Check Perforating Machine.

The use of this machine affords an absolute guarant against raising or altering the amounts specified on any kind of commercial paper.

The machine may be seen at this office, where unlers will be

UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle. No. 62, Rua 1º de Março

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co. 16 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma

TYPOGRAPHIA CENTRAL

EVARISTO RODRIGUES DA COSTA

7 Travessa do Ouvidor 7

This establishment, supplied with excellent material nearly all imported from the United States, is prepared to print any work of literature, art, science, religion, etc., etc., however voluntinous it may be. It executes all kinds of printing for communerial transactions, railways, public departments companies, banks, associations, brotherhoods, etc.

Visiting Cords,

Elli, etc., etc., in the printing for the printing for the printing continues and the printing continues and the printing continues are printing to the printing continues and the printing continues are printing to the printing that the printing the printing the printing that the printing that the printing the printing that the

Fills of Fare, Wedding Invitations,
Circulars, Funeral Annonneements,
Art and Color Printing.

Orders from the interior will be accepted whenever accom-panied by the name of some person in this city as a guarantee.

7 TRAVESSA DO OUVIDOR, 7 RIO DE JANEIRO

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

The proprietors of "The Rio News" and "Rev. ista de Engenharia" have established a first-class Commercial Printing Office, in connection with their publication offices, and are now prepared to receive orders. Their presses and type are new and of the best make, and no pains will be spared to give cutive satisfaction in the work undertaken.

Special attention will be given to English work,

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA. (PORTUGUESE.)

The only Engineering Review published in Brazil.

Devoted to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineers of enterprises, and to all co-ordinate subjects which aid in the idustrial development of the country.

It will contain a full record of all concessions granted by the government, and of their administration and condition.

Owing to its large circulation among engineers in all parts of the empire, it will be found a valuable advertising medium.

Publishen monthly.

Terms:-- one year..... 12\$000 six months..... 6 000 each number..... 2 000

Advertising terms furnished on application. City Telephone Address: No. 112,

Editorial and publication rooms

Caixa no Correio, A.

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a mouth for the American and European mails.

THE RIO NAMES was established under its present title and management in the 1st of April, 1679, succeeding the British and John the 1st of April, 1679, succeeding the British and September of the British and Figure and September of the Septembe

office and reference use.

The policy adopted by Titte News at the outset was that of strict undependence and imparitality. The offices had well-grounded convertions on this all and economic questions, and as they leftered the direct principles of the convertions of the direct principles of the convertions of the direct principles of the convertions and as they leftered the direct principles of the direct principles of the convertion of the

with the legioning of its minh volume (January, 1882) the editors feel themselves warranted to elling attention to the innform and general stated to calling attention to the innform and general stated to calling attention to the innform and general stated to calling attention advising that patients that the advising that patients and advising that patients and advising that patients and advising that patients are stated to the patients and advising that patients are stated to the patients and advising that patients are advised to the patients and advised to the patients and patients are advised to the patients and patients and patients are advised to the patients and occurrences throughout Brazil.

TERMS:

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:-

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:-Cauxa no Correlo, A. CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS ;-No. 112.

Printed at the Tap. Central, No. 7 Travessa do Ouvidor.